FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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HOW BARNUM CAUGHT A TARTAR.

The Albany Argus gives an amusing account of a legal controversy, commenced some time ago, and which is still in progress, between Dr. Spalding, of Albany, and Mr. Showman Barnum. The facts as stated by the Argus are as follows:

Barnum commenced a suit against the Doctor seeking to recover the modest little sum of $20,000, alleged to be the value of a Giraffe, lost overboard from the "Floating Palace," in the Mississippi river, opposite New Orleans. Disputing the justice of the claim, the Doctor declined giving his check for the amount, and gentlemen "learned in the law," were forthwith employed *pro* and *con*, and at it they went, tooth and nail, with that zeal which a plenty of ready cash wealthy clients easily command. The fight waxed warm; the evidence in the case was taken by commission in the city of Cincinnati, and the result of the examination of witnesses there, was, that the great Barnum discovered that for once in his life he had his match, and was compelled to beat a retreat, and with his characteristic modesty and prudence asked leave of court to discontinue the suit, which was kindly granted, with the further privilege of paying all the costs and law expenses; whereat there was much rejoicing among the lawyers specially interested.

But the Doctor was not satisfied with this victory. He claimed that as the loss happened through the incompetency of Barnum's own servants, it was only right and fair that Barnum should pay him his damages, as well as the money which Barnum had pocketed for the animal, and the cost of shipping it to New Orleans, amounting to the snug sum of $23,000; and so, as Barnum had backed out of the Court the Doctor stepped in, and intrusted to the Sheriff a narrow slip of paper, affectionately inviting "the Barnum" to rest for a while from the cares of the baby exhibition, and to show cause why he should not pay said Spaulding and Rogers the sum of $23,000." The lawyers were speedy re-engaged, and have again buckled on their armor, and as both sides are blessed with well filled purses, a rich display of forensic eloquence and legal learning may be anticipated at the next November and January Circuit. Those who are best acquainted with the Doctor's character predict that there will be no backing out this time.

If the Doctor should recover the $23,000, we respectfully suggest to Barnum to make it all back by hiring him as a show in the Museum. The man who proved too keen for Barnum would assuredly draw crowded houses.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Oct. 9.

Death of a Distinguished Man.—Hon. Samuel D. Hubbard, Postmaster General under Mr. Fillmore's Administration, and formerly a representative in Congress, died at his residence in this place last evening.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

Santa Anna in Washington.—There is little or no doubt that Santa Anna has been here several days, quartered at Gen. Almonte's residence, privately.

&c.

The morning was dull, and betokened a day
Devoted to cutting and carting of hay,
So Stephen bethought him to take a trip down
And bring this thing, and that, and the other from town:
And he harnessed the horse, and proceeded to go forth,
With a pail of butter, eggs, berries, &c.

Now it happened that Stephen (&c.) came down
On the day that the show was to enter the town:
And into the village he chanced to come forth
As the caravan came into town from the north.
A wondrous collection just to show forth,
Elks, Elephants, Monkeys, Bears, Tigers, &c.

And Stephen arrived opportunely I ween,
For never had Stephen an Elephant seen:
So he, with "old Sorrel" fetched up by the fence,
To see, without paying his twenty-five cents:
And soon came the creature uncouthly and slow forth,
With tusks, and with trunk, blankets, ribbons, &c.

But scared at the sight, or the scent, or the sound,
"Old Sorrel" turned quickly and shortly around,
And in turning so quickly and shortly about,
The wagon turned over, and Stephen spill'd out;
And into the gutter the berries did flow forth
Together with Stephen, eggs, butter, &c.

Quoth Stephen aloud, as he rose, on his pegs,
"A fig for the berries &c.—and eggs,—
But henceforth I never can say it, of course,
That I've not seen the Elephant, nor can the old horse."
And back to the old homestead, old Sorrel did go on,
Leaving the wagon, and Stephen, and so on.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Orrell's Line, Oct. 6, Str. Sun, with goods for Cook & Johnson, Worth & Utley, Troy & Marsh, J Hoover, W B Elliott, Webb & Bro, G W Lawrence, Shemwell & McDonald, R Jones, Maj Goodsell, G W I Goldston, C E Leete, Hall & Sackett, W Draughon, A J Woodward, J K Warden, H L Schriener, W H Willis, W J Parker, J K Kemp, E Shultz, C Godwin, W T Harris, H A London.

C. F. Line, Oct. 10, Str. Flora McDonald, with lighters, and goods for J & V W Perry, J M Johnson & Ricks, J M & D Worth, G W Johnson & Co, Transou & Bro, J Sullivan & Son, E Belo, Woodruff, Miller & Co, J S Gilmore, G H Lee, J Worth & Son, J M & W Bassey, W & A H Welch, J M Worth & Co, Tomlinson, English & Co, Payne & Co, S Rose, Elking Co, Smith & Prather, R T Long, Winbourne & Witty, T Graham, W L Van Eaton, Hobson & Morehead, S J Hinsdale, Murchison, Reid & Co, Yadkin Co, J P Leak, G W & A L Jones, T B Tyson, C G Yates, D Hackney & Son, Female High School, G W Williams & Co, T Smith, W H Brittain, J W Thomas, Anderson & Barringer, T F Prather, Rockfish Co, R H Massey, W A Lash, J & V W Symons, J & F Garrett, W G Broadfoot, D Murphy, G H Makepeace, J C McNair, P M & Co, W L Steel, E A Vogler, J M Worth & Co.

Butterfoh & Co's Line. Oct. 10.—Str. Fanny, with Passengers, and goods for sundry persons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct'r 8.—Brig Gen Boyd from Biddeford, Me.; Schr W H Howard from Sloop Point, C Pendleton fm Millstone Point, Amelia fm Jacksonville, Golant from do., W H Smith from New York. 9.—Schrs. D Faust from Philad., John fm New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1855.

THE STATE FAIR.—The North Carolina State Fair will open on Tuesday next, and continue for four days. The Annual Address will be delivered by Ex-Chief Justice Ruffin.

We hope that this part of the State will be well represented, as well by visiters as by contributors. We have heard of one article from this place, a very superb Carriage from the Manufactory of A. A. McKethan, Esq., which is not only the most extensive manufactory of the kind in the South, but is excelled by none in the quality of the work turned out.

Chills and Fever, which have prevailed so extensively in and about this place, have likewise afflicted people in many other parts of the country. The papers of Salisbury, and Concord, in this State, and of Fredericksburg, Va., mention the prevalence of that kind of sickness, attended, as here, with but little fatality, but prevailing to a serious extent. In some instances about Fredericksburg nearly the whole force on some farms has been prostrated, but in so mild a form as to be serious only in the loss of labor.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—It is now pretty well ascertained that Gov. Johnson, Loco, is re-elected by from 6 to 8,000 over Andrews, K. N. The Legislature is decidedly Loco, and of the Congressmen 6 are Locos and 2 K. N's. Mr. Stephens is re-elected by nearly 3000 majority.

TO THE RESCUE!—After sleeping over it for two or three weeks, the Wilmington Journal is down upon us for "joining in the shallow sneer of fools at the honest farmers of New Hanover county," viz: the people of Long Creek, Caintuck, and Holly Shelter, whom it pronounces "a long way ahead of the majority of those who go to make up the fashionable watering place coteries." It may be so; but if the Editors of the Journal has such a sovereign contempt for those watering places as never to have visited them, how does he "know" that to be the fact?

Now we have as little personal knowledge of Caintuck, &c. as the Journal has of Saratoga, but we are free to admit that the people down there are "a long way ahead" of all creation; and we justify the admission by reference to the daring exploit in arms of the citizen soldiery of some where in those parts (we do not positively remember which,) who in 1841 so gallantly attacked the image of Gen. Harrison. Perhaps the Journal may remember the incident, which was somewhat in this wise:

When the old General was a candidate for the Presidency, the citizen soldiery aforesaid were paraded, and it was unanimously resolved to fire a volley into his "pietur," which was accordingly sketched on one of the biggest pines of that region. At the word of command the whole Company, not a bit afraid, and with a perfect concentration of all their virtuous indignation against a Whig—an animal often heard of but seldom seen in those parts—fired a tremendous volley *at* the head, heart and limbs of the old veteran. It is said to have happened that not a shot touched the tree; whereupon the gallant commander of these enlightened and patriotic soldiers rushed forward, and with his good sword hacked and hewed away until there was no breath left in the image, and not much in the Captain.

Now who denies that such a people are "a long way ahead of the majority" of people any where? Not we.

THE KING'S MOUNTAIN CELEBRATION.—The anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain was celebrated on the spot on Thursday last. A great crowd of men, women and children participated in it. Col. John S. Preston and the Historian Bancroft delivered Addresses. A dinner and barbecue followed, and a grand ball at night closed the festivities.

A member of the Columbia Artillery was dangerously hurt by the premature discharge of a cannon which he was loading; and a citizen of Yorkville was seriously wounded by a sentinel who fired on him with a charge of powder.

It is estimated that there were 12,000 people present.

A GREAT PARK IN NEW YORK CITY.—The city of New York is wisely looking forward half a century, when its population will be trebled or quadrupled, and its whole corporate limits, eight or ten miles above the present city, will be crowded with a busy population. One of its preparations for this vast extension is the laying out of a grand Park, larger than is known in any city in the world. It is to contain 776 acres, and will be 2¼ miles in length by ¾ of a mile in breadth. Its lower end will be ¾ of a mile above the Crystal Palace; its upper end three miles above that building. 7500 building lots, belonging to individuals, have been condemned for the Park, at an average valuation of about $700, amounting in the whole to upwards of five millions of dollars. But from this will be deducted the assessments on about 26,000 lots outside of the Park, which are supposed to be benefitted by the location of the Park in their vicinity, and are taxed accordingly to an aggregate amount of $1,675,000, leaving the actual cost to the city, for the land alone, $3,345,000. Another million or two will doubtless be required to enclose and embellish it.

This is certainly doing the thing on a grand scale.

The N. C. Railroad is now completed to within sixteen miles of Greensborough.

The Money Market in New York is tight, producing some anxiety. The imports of foreign goods are increasing too, adding to the uneasiness. The imports of last week amounted to $3,168,521, an increase of $1,263,261 over the corresponding week of last year. The total imports at that port since the 1st of January last have been $112,166,797, against $147,567,385 last year.

A new Post Office has been established in Moore County, called Lawhon's Hill, Leonard W. Lawhon, Esq. Postmaster.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAIL ROAD.—On Saturday last, a train near Trenton, whilst backing, ran foul of the boom of a schooner lying in the Canal and projecting over the track. The end of the rear car of the train was knocked to pieces and the seats torn up, throwing the passengers in a confused heap in the bottom of the car. The whole train was more or less shattered and crushed, splinters and glass flying in all directions. But two or three passengers were bruised, although every one in the train was terrified at the crash.

MORE INDICTMENTS IN NEW YORK.—It is stated that Judge Stuart and three police officers have been indicted (in addition to the 3 Aldermen and 3 Common Councilmen,) on charges of compounding felonies, by taking money from prisoners or their friends.

The New York Express fears, if things go on at this rate, that as Diogenes could not find one honest man in all Athens, even with the aid of his lamp, so it will be hard to find one in New York, even with the aid of a Drummond light.

RICH PLUCKINGS.—There is in New York an association called the "American and Foreign Emigration Protective and Employment Society," whose report shows that they had collected, for their charitable purposes, $7,822 67. A recent report shows how they had disposed of this nice little sum, as follows:—

Repairs and offices	$350 38	
Furniture and office fixtures	444 50	
Rents, firing, &c.	1,113 92	
Salaries	3,663 20	
Petty disbursements	310 07	
Advertisements	356 73	
Books, stationery and printing	525 75	
	$6,764 55	
Licenses	50 00	
Transport of emigrants	482 33	
Balance on hand	525 79	7,822 67

$6,764 for salaries and expenses, and $482 for charity!

In answer to frequent inquiries concerning Mr. Badger's intention to practice in the Supreme Court of this State, we are able to state that he intends to do so; and will make his arrangements to attend both its terms at Raleigh.—*Ral. Reg.*

North Carolina Railroad.—We learn from a schedule of Passenger Fare and Freight charges on this Road, that each have been considerably reduced. We are also pleased to learn from the agent here, that the travel on this road is very large, and that the quantity of freight transported over the road is constantly increasing. When the road is completed, as we hope it will be in a few months, the friends of the road confidently believe that a large number of passengers and vast quantities of produce will pass over the road, so that it will not only prove advantageous to the country through which it passes and to the interest of the State generally, but become a source of profit to the stockholders.

Ral. Spirit of the Age.

Lectures on Slavery.—The Boston Atlas states that great efforts have been made by the Lecture Committee of that city, to secure gentlemen from the South to visit Boston, to present the arguments and opinions prevalent in the South, on the question of slavery. Among others, the following have been invited: Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; Hon. George E. Badger, of North Carolina; Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia; Hon. J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana; Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama; and Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia.

The Pestilence.—Though the fever has greatly abated in Norfolk and Portsmouth, it still lingers. New cases are occurring and a few deaths daily. Most of the new cases occur in the suburbs. We regret to learn that the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Norfolk, is dead. He is the sixth minister dead, and the second of the Episcopal Church. The physicians and journals continue to urge upon absentees not to hurry back just yet.

It is ascertained that there have been 2000 deaths in Norfolk—among them were 10 resident and 11 volunteer physicians. In Portsmouth the deaths have reached about 650, as near as can be estimated.

Our poetical correspondent, to whom we have been occasionally indebted—really indebted—has supplied us with another gem in the following beautiful lines:—

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO FLORENCE.

Sweet little one! the tiny star
Of thy young life is beaming soft
O'er infancy's unclouded sky! 'Tis yet
Scarce to be seen amid the full orbed lights
That glisten in the firmament of life.
Its tender beams have just but smiled
Above the dim horizon's verge, and faint
It seems to glimmer in the far off waste
Of years: no sorrow's darkly rolling cloud
Has dimmed its new-born lustre, while
Its sister stars seem smiling sweetly o'er
The nursling orb.

Another little bark is launched
Upon life's tide of tears;
Another bud has opened in
This garden-plat of cares.
Another pearl is added to
A mother's diadem;
Another tender rosebud blooms
Upon its parent stem.
Another blessing from above
To loving ones is given;
Another golden chord is spun
To bind their hearts to heaven.

Hon. Bedford Brown—We rejoice to learn that this distinguished gentlemen has purchased his former residence in this county, and will soon become a resident of our county again. We congratulate the people of Caswell upon his return among them. His voyage in life, since his removal from among us, has, indeed, been one checkered with change.—*Milton Chronicle.*

THE WHIG FIRE IN NEW YORK.

It has heretofore been the pride of the Whig party that its members were banded together, not for the spoils of victory, but for the preservation of sound principles of government; and, whether successful or not, they had the proud consciousness that they had checked aggression, restrained lawlessness, and compelled respect for the laws and institutions of the country. In the maintenance of liberty regulated by law, it was not always essential that they should be victors in mere party contests. It was the restraining, conservative qualities of the Whig organization that kept within bounds the radical and destructive elements incident to all free Governments. Under all circumstances, therefore, of triumph or defeat, the old Whig party frowned upon and repudiated disorganizing doctrines. As well expressed by Mr. Choate, they kept step only to the music of the Union. For a season the war with their well-banded adversaries seemed to be at an end, and a portion of their members worshipped at new altars; but the Whig fire was not quenched, nor all its glorious recollections obliterated. Danger to the country is impending, various sectional issues have been raised, and the old Whig bugle has been sounded to rally the good and true. And they are promptly coming to the rescue. The distinguished men of Massachusetts, ignoring all the mad isms of the day, have again rallied under the flag of the Union, and resolved to stand by the good work of their Revolutionary fathers. It gives unfeigned pleasure to be able to record also the movements, in the same path of duty, of the "old line" Whigs of the city of New York, as evinced at a numerous meeting held on Thursday last—an example to be followed, doubtless, in every part of the State. The proceedings are the emanation of patriotic hearts and sound heads, and as such they are commended to the friends of the country every where.—*National Intelligencer.*

Whigs in Western New York.—Our letters and exchanges from the Western counties of the state lead us to believe that there is a large body of "Whigs who are Whigs," who cannot be persuaded to become anything else, least of all sectionalists or Republicans, under the lead of two such persistent Democrats and anti-canal men as Preston King and Abijah Mann. They are anxiously inquiring what they shall do, and will respond heartily to the call issued for a state convention on the 23d of October. The Western New Yorker, a faithful Whig journal, gives good assurances for the main body of the Whigs in Wyoming county.—*N. Y. Com.*

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES SPEAKS FOR PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The Romanists of St. John's, Newfoundland, have recently been consecrating a new Cathedral, and have had appropriate ceremonies and festivities. Among these was the dinner of the Benevolent Irish Society, at which, among other prominent clergymen of the Romanist denomination, was Archbishop Hughes, of this city. The reverend gentleman appears to have been quite the lion of the occasion, and to have been very volubly disposed. He responded to no less than three toasts, viz: the Pope, the President of the United States, and the Archbishop and Bishops present. The Pope, as we presume is customary with Romanists, stood first on the list of toasts.

After a toast to Queen Victoria, came that to the President of the United States, and again Archbishop Hughes was the spokesman. He told his audience that "the compliment to the President of the United States was not diminished by the fact that it was given in close connection with that to her Majesty the Queen of England, and head of this great and almost universal Empire," a sentiment which was received with vociferous cheering. He then adverted to the blessings of peace, especially between such nations as England and America. Next he proceeded to some excessive laudations of President Pierce. "He had the honor of knowing him, and he was proud to say that there was no ground of reproach against him." "He adheres to the general, universal, impartial principle of freedom upon which the constitution of the nation *professes to be* based." "The distinguished individual who now occupies the position of Chief Magistrate of the American nation is worthy of the office he fills," and so forth, and so forth, all of which was proper enough on the occasion and in the place, though it would perhaps have scarcely passed without some signs or dissent in an American mass meeting. The Archbishop, however, went beyond this, and excited somewhat perhaps by the "tremendous cheering" which seems to have been the prevailing temper of the hour, he could not refrain from adverting to politics and giving the President and "his party" a little "collateral aid."

He declared that "there was *no ground for reproach* against him, or against the PARTY WITH WHOM HE ACTS," adding that "he (the Archbishop) was well aware that parchment constitutions are of little avail, unless the principles of them are writen in the human heart; and in the United States the principles of the constitution are in the hearts of the people (cheers.) Class legislation—creed legislation, will not be tolerated there, (loud and prolonged cheering;) and if an attempt should be made to carry out such legislation—if even a law should be carried in Congress with such an object, *he had confidence in the President that he would refuse his signature to it.*" Whether the Archbishop, in thus speaking confidently of the course which the Chief Magistrate of this Union would pursue in certain possible circumstances, spake from authority or not we do not know. But it does seem unbecoming in a minister of the Gospel, at a public festival, professedly of a religious character, and composed of foreigners exclusively, to go out of his way to *declare his allegiance to the party with which the President acts.* We say that it is unbecoming a minister of the Gospel, we care not to what Christian denomination he may belong, thus to proclaim his political partisanship, especially under such circumstances. It shows how entirely political purposes control the Archbishop and are the main spring of his actions. Indeed we doubt whether any layman, professedly a partisan and a politician, would have been guilty of such a piece of glaring indecorum. After this announcement of his allegiance to the party with which the President acts, the Archbishop graciously remarked,

"But it should be observed, that *whatever faults the Americans may have*, it would not be right to take the conduct and proceedings of certain classes or parties as indicating the tone of public feeling in the nation. One might be led to believe, from the tone and writings of some of the newspapers, that there was a revulsion in the feelings of the people, the great bulk of the people, and that they would rejoice to see all of us Catholics walking out from among them. That, however, would be a great mistake:—they would be very sorry to see us go. (Loud cheers.) They are not so forgetful or regardless of the national interests as to desire such an event; for they have wise and able statesmen among them. Beside, they do not forget that they themselves are the offspring of emigration. Their ancestors were not of the aboriginal tribes who swayed it over the soil ere emigration began; but they were emigrants. So they do not wish for separation; they would be sorry to see us leave them. And I tell you this, we have not the least notion of going. (Laughter and cheers.) And I tell you further, that if they have any wish for a separation, LET THEM PACK UP AS QUICKLY AS THEY CAN, AND GO. (Roars of laughter and immense cheering, which continued for several minutes, and in the midst of which he resumed his seat.")

"If the Americans have any wish for a separation, let them pack up as quickly as they can, and go!" says Archbishop Hughes, urged to frankness and the incautions avowal of his real sentiments by the "laughter and cheers" which his previous statement had elicited. We do not think "the party with which he acts" will return the compliment that there is "no ground of reproach against" *him*, for they will assuredly feel that he has as egregiously blundered as a politician, in making such a disclosure of his secret and cherished sentiments, as he has as a minister af the Gospel in intermeddling with politics at all.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

From the letters in the English papers describing the great struggle before Sebastopol, we copy the following paragraphs, describing the quiet beauty of the scene before the battle began, and how it was speedily marred by the "infernal fire" of the combatants:—

SEPT. 5.—At dawn on the morning of the 5th of September the French opened fire. The air was pure and light, and a gentle breeze from the southeast, which continued all day, drifted over the steppe, and blew gently into Sebastopol. The sun shone serenely through the vapors of early morning and wreaths of snowy clouds on the long lines of white houses inside those rugged defences of earth and gabinoade which have so long kept our armies gazing in vain on this "august city." The ships lay floating on the waters of the roads, which were smooth as a mirror, and, like it, reflected them, and outside our own fleet and that of the French, equally inactive, and not quite so useful to us, were reposing from Katzatch to Constantine as idly as though they were "painted" upon "a painted ocean." From Cathcart's-hill the eye embraces a portion of the defences of the Quarantine—the French approaches to it and to the Flagstaff Batteries up to their junction with our left attack across the ravine at the end of the Dockyard Creek. One can sweep over the Flagstaff Batteries' works—the suburb of ruined houses, or rather the sites of cottages and residences, which are all that is now left of long streets by the fire of our allies, enclosed between the Flagstaff and the crenellated sea wall, and, looking over this wall, take in at a *coup d' œill* the civil town behind it, still presenting a most stately appearance as it rises on the hillside tier over tier full of churches, stately mansions, and public buildings of fine white or red sandstone, with gardens interspersed and trees growing in the walks. These structures are not exempt from low neighborhoods of white-washed houses, which belong to the garrison or to the poor inhabitants.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

The bombardment is beginning to tell on these buildings. A church, decorated with many small pinnacles at the angles of the roof, has been struck by a shell, which has burst in the roof. Some of the best mansions have been split open, or gape from their cracked walls on the day; others are perforated right through with shot-holes, through which the light is visible—windows, doors, pillars, and columns are broken or destroyed.

THE JETS OF FLAME.

Three jets of flame spring up into the air and hurl up as many pillars of earth and dust, which are warmed into ruddy hues by the horizontal rays of the sun. The French have exploded three fougasses to blow in the counterscarp, and to serve as a signal to their men. Instantly, from the sea to the Dockyard creek there seems to run a stream of fire, and fleecy, curling white smoke, as though the earth had suddenly been rent in the throes of an earthquake, and was vomiting forth the material of her volcanoes. The lines of the French trenches were at once covered as though the very clouds of Heaven had settled down upon them, and were whirled about in spiral jets, in festoons, in clustering bunches, in columns, and in sheets, all commingled, involved together by the vehement flames beneath.

THE STORM OF FIRE.

The crash of such a tremendous fire must have been appalling, but the wind and the peculiar condition of the atmosphere did not permit the sound to produce any great effect on our camp; in the city for the same reason the noise must have been terrific and horrible. The iron storm tore over the Russian lines, tossing up, as if in sport, jets of earth and dust, rending asunder gabions, and "squeleching" the parapets, or bounding over among the houses and ruins in their rear. The terrible files of iron, about four miles in front, rushed across the plain, carrying death and ruin with it, swept with its heavy and irresistible wings the Russian flanks, and searched their centre to the core. A volley so startling, simultaneous, and tremendously powerful was never yet uttered since the cannon found its voice.

THE CONSTERNATION OF THE RUSSIANS.

The Russians seemed for awhile utterly paralyzed, their batteries were not manned with strength enough to enable them to reply to such an over-lapping and crushing fire; but the French leaping to their guns with astounding energy, rapidity, and strength, kept on filling the air with the hurtling storm; and sent it in unbroken fury against their enemies. More than 200 pieces of artillery of large calibre, admirably served and well directed, played incessantly on the hostile lines. In a few moments a great veil of smoke—"a wareloud rolling dun"—spread from the guns over on the left of Sebastopol; but the roar of the shot did not cease, and the cannonade now pealed forth in great irregular bursts, now died away into hoarse murmurs, again swelled up into tumult, or rattled from end to end of the line like file-fire of infantry. Stone walls went down before the guns at once, but the earthworks yawned to receive shot and shell alike. However, so swift and incessant were the passage of these missiles through the embrasures and along the tops of the parapets, that the enemy had to lie close, and could scarcely show themselves in the front line of defences.

THE RUSSIANS RALLY.

For a few minutes, then, the French had it all their own way, and appeared to be on the point of sweeping away the place without resistance; but, after they had fired a few rounds from each of their numerous guns, the Russian artillerymen got to work, and began to return our allies' fire. They made good practice, but fired slowly and with precision, as if they could not afford to throw away an ounce of powder. The French were stimulated rather than impeded by such a reply to their astonishing volleys, and their shots flew with increased rapidity along the line of defences, and bounded in among the houses of the town.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The following is a translation from the *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the official despatches of Prince Gortschakoff, describing the furious bombardment which preceded the evacuation of the south side, and the evacuation itself:—

SEPT. 8th, noon.—The enemy receives nearly every day new reinforcements. The bombardment continues with unexampled violence. Our loss has been more than 2,500 in the last 24 hours.

TEN O'CLOCK, (p. m.)—The troops of your Imperial Majesty have defended Sebastopol to the last extremity, but it was impossible to hold it any longer, on account of the infernal fire which was poured upon the town. The troops have passed to the north side after repelling six or seven assaults made by the enemy, and it was only at the Korniloff that we found it impossible to expel them.

Man, says the anatomist, changes entirely every seven years; "therefore," says Jones, "my tailor should not ask me for the bill I contracted in 1848; I am not the same person; hence I owe him nothing."

Large Sale of Wool.—Five hundred thousand pounds of wool were recently sold in Troy, New York, by Hebrington & Warren, to an eastern merchant, for $200,000.

Clinton Female Institute,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19*tf

266 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the above number of Acres of Land—the upper part of the Montague tract, about twelve miles above Fayetteville, and lately owned by Archibald McMillan. Any particulars respecting the Land can be had from Alex. McAlister, Kyle's Landing, or the subscriber. A bargain will be given in this Land if a call is made soon. NEILL McDUGALD.

Lisbon, N. C., Sept. 5. 34*tf

WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE via OWENSVILLE, CLINTON, and SPRING VALE to WARSAW, N. C.,
Distance 49 miles; running daily except Saturdays.
SCHEDULE:

LEAVING Fayetteville daily (except Saturdays) at 2 o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Warsaw next morning at 1 o'clock A. M., in time to connect with the Cars, going North or South.

Returning, leave Warsaw daily (except Saturdays) after the arrival of the Cars going North and South, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Clinton 10 P. M., Owensville 1 A. M., and Fayetteville 7 A. M. Which gives Passengers going North or South, or coming to Fayetteville from North or South, no detention and certain connection both ways. All Passengers going North from Fayetteville will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North and South.

Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober Drivers, fine Stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States.

N. FREDERICK, Contractor,
JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, Sup't Warsaw,
ISAAC BOYKIN, Sup't Clinton.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Sup't, Fayetteville.

Warsaw, N. C., July. 16, 1855. 19*3m

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON Monday, the 12th November next, I shall expose to sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, a Lot of Land, situated on Gillespie Street, joining the Mumford lot, known as the Arey lot, assigned to me for certain purposes. Terms at sale.

WARREN WINSLOW, Assignee.

Sept. 5, 1855. 33-lawts

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
IN ROBESON COUNTY.

I WILL sell Three Hundred Acres of Good Farming Land, 4 miles from Lumberton, and not exceeding 2 miles from the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad. Also, a Lot in the town of Lumberton whereon is a comfortable Brick Building and all necessary out houses. Also, 233 acres Land about one mile from Lumberton, and where, it is probable, the Railroad will pass. These Lands are equal to any Pine Lands in this section, and well adapted to the making of Tar, Turpentine, Timber, &c. Terms liberal.

For a description of the above property, I would refer to Mr. A. W. Fuller, or J. W. Powell of Fayetteville, or I will show any person the property who desires to see it, if application is made soon.

BENJ. FREEMAN.

Lumberton, Sept. 22, 1855. 38*4t

333⅓ ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING near the waters of Stewart's creek, joining Malcom McDonald and Miss Christian Campbell. The said Land is in an excellent state of cultivation, there is about four thousand turpentine boxes about four years old, there can be five thousand more opened, there is a good log house and all other out-houses, with a good well, the place is very healthy, is very covenient to church; and the neighbors are very kind, the distance from Fayetteville is eight miles. The land is well timbered with oak and lightwood, and lying on the Yadkin Road. Any person wishing to purchase please come and examine. JESSE ELLIS

With the chance of about 900 Acres joining said premises. MALCOM McDONALD.

Sept. 28, 1855. 40*5t

Invest your Money where it will Pay.

I HAVE Land on Beaufort Harbor made valuable by the Atlantic Rail Road, a part of which I wish to sell. Persons wishing to buy will address me at Mary's Garden, Cumberland Co., and all necessary information will be given. T. R. UNDERWOOD.

Sept. 24. 38*4t

WHAT IS THE CRIMEA?

From the New Bedford Mercury.

Homer calls it the land of the Læsbrygonians, who were giants and ate men's flesh, and from whom the "much enduring" Ulysses escaped with difficulty. The Crimea is also known to tragedy as Tauris, and the custom of sacrificing all strangers upon its altars, which then prevailed, shows that from the earliest ages it was a dangerous place for foreigners. Then it was called Cimmeria, the land of darkness. To the sun-loving islanders of the Egean night and storm and eternal winter dwelt beyond that Euxine sea which only a few adventurous mariners dared to penetrate. Cimmerial there is meaning in that name. It is only Crimea in its full development. It was one of the halts of the Caucasian tribe in their first western migration. The Tartars (Scythians they were then called) drove them out, and on they went, these wanderings Cimmerians. They called themselves Cimbri when they arrived in Europe. A portion of them in Wales, with fantastic legends of the fall of Troy in their early and mythical history, are still known as the Cymbri; but they are the parents of all the race of the Celts; and now the invaders, English, French, Scotch, and Irish, are only seeking their ancestral place and making themselves at home after a tolerably long absence. They have found there the old Scythian tribe who ejected them. To be sure their former conquerors have not been in possession the whole time, nor very much of it. Little more in fact than half a century is it since they finally took it into their keeping; for, after driving out the Cimmerians, they (these Scythian Tartars) were themselves expelled; but they have come back and got the start of the original owners, who now, after near two thousand years, have just returned to look after the old homestead.

There is another little association with the Crimea that to us Americans is interesting. One John Smith, *the* John Smith, the adventurous captain of Virginia, was also a warrior against the Turks or Tartars. He cut off several Moslem turbans with heads inside of them, but was unluckily captured and sold as a slave. He was carried up the Straits of Kertsch and into the Sea of Azof. Somewhere in the Crimea or thereabouts his captivity ceased. He killed his master, seized his horse and clothes, and rode for dear life and the nearest Russian post, at that time to him nearly synonymous ideas. He was kindly received, and passed along from one Muscovite station to another, back to friends and civilization. With every step a new instalment of gratitude became due from him, which he duly discharged through his heirs and assigns; for he founded Virginia. Virginia one day, with her sister colonies, became the United States of America. England was at war with France and her own revolted colonies. The house of Bourbon and the house of Guelph had no leisure to look eastward. In fact, there was not an "Eastern question" at all. Catharine of Russia stepped in with her armies; and the Crimea was hers. France came to the rescue only too late. English country gentlemen were too full of the Middlesex election and the American war, the "no-popery" riots and the national debt, to think much of the schemes of the Czarina. Their Indian empire was but just beginning, and no Napoleon had taught them the value of the paschalik of Egypt to the overland route to the East. The fall of the Crimea was but the annexation of a barren Khanet, a revolted State of Turkey. The Austrian Empire could hardly have taken more interest in the annexation of Texas than England then did in the Crimean transfer to Russia. The seeds of future calamity are sown in silence. "The tempest is foretold by a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand" which comes out of the sea; but to-day the Crimea is the centre of the world's gaze, and what is now passing on its soil may be changing the whole visible current of affairs.

We have made, in the foregoing, large draughts on a very entertaining and able article in the North American for October.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The editor of the Reading (Pa.) Journal has been presented with a copy of *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, published by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, No. 1,287, and dated August 3, 1753, being a little more than *one hundred and two years old*. It purports to contain the "Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic;" and it is amusing to read in it the latest news from Europe "by Captain Seymour, arrived at New York from Holland, but last from Dover, in *nine weeks, an unusually quick voyage!*" The latest advices from Boston were *ten days previous!* This paper was published in Philadelphia under the reign of George II, and is dated some seven years prior to the death of that monarch. The Journal quotes several items of its contents and they are an interesting illustration of the period in which it was printed. Editors in those days did not feel bound to give much original matter, there being not more than a dozen lines in this. The passage from New York to Philadelphia then required as many *days* as it now does *hours*. The advertising department of this ancient Gazette contains several columns of notices of runaway "redemptioners" and slaves, and descriptions of "redemptioners" and slaves for sale. As a striking contrast, and eminently illustrative of the spirit of progress which has characterized our country during the last hundred years, our contemporary places beside this venerable *centenarian* a copy of its lineal descendant, the 'North American and United States Gazette' of August 28, 1855, and says:

"In point of size the Gazette of the present day is more than eight times as large as its namesake of a hundred years ago, and contains probably sixteen times as much matter. The Gazette of 1753 embraces twelve short columns; the Gazette of 1855 has precisely eighty columns of the same length, in much smaller type, and more compactly printed. The former required three and four months to receive its advices from the Old World, a month from New Orleans, a week from Boston, and three days from New York; the latter furnishes us with news from Europe in from eight to ten days and despatches from all the leading cities of the Union detailing the important occurrences of the day previous. Steam has taken the place of the lumbering old methods of travelling upon the sea and upon the land, while the lightning flashes its intelligence from point to point, affording a means of instantaneous communication which even the printer philosopher of a hundred years ago, who first discovered its peculiar properties, never dreamed of in his moments of wildest enthusiasm."

To Sleep Well.—Hall's Journal of Health for October says: "Since the fullest amount of sleep is essential to the healthful working of mind and body, as necessary food, it may be well to know how to secure it as a general rule. 1. Clarify your conscience. 2. Take nothing later than 2 o'clock P. M., except some bread and butter, and a small cup of tea of any kind, or half a glass of water, for supper. 3. Go to bed at some regular hour. Get up the moment you wake of yourself, even if at midnight. 4. Do not sleep an instant in the day time. Unless your body is in a condition to require special medical advice nature will regulate your sleep to the wants of the system in less than a month; and you will not only go to sleep at once but will sleep soundly. 'Second naps' and siestas make the mischief."

OUR RELATIONS WITH DENMARK.

We extract from the Providence Journal of Monday the following acceptable intelligence, which confirms the opinion we entertained and expressed, several weeks ago, on the subject to which it relates. The Journal is a valuable and cautious paper that would not give currency to any statement in which it did not place the fullest confidence:

"We are happy to be able to state, on the most reliable authority, that measures are in progress by the United States Government which will put to rest all fears of any collision with Denmark growing out of our refusal to submit longer to the Sound dues. A messenger is on the way, if not already in Denmark, charged with important despatches to our representative at Copenhagen, directing him to enter into negotiations anew in regard to these taxes. Of course nothing is known as to the instructions he takes to the United States Charge d'Affaires there. It is sufficient, however, that our Government has no desire to force a friendly Power, situated as Denmark is at the present time, into any hasty measures which may compel her to appeal to either of the present belligerent nations for the defence of a system of taxation on commerce which is her chief source of revenue. It would be undignified in a great nation like the United States to resort to hostile measures which would tend to embroil a weak Power like Denmark in the struggle now going on in Europe, which might result in her overthrow. It is a wise measure, therefore, in the Secretary of State to settle this difficulty amicably; and, if Denmark is unprepared at present to concede any thing, to extend our present commercial treaty for a couple of years, by which time the contest now going on may have subsided."

Rev. Mr. Patton preached to a full house and interested audience, a powerful sermon in reference to the outrageous proceedings of Judge Kane, in the case of Passmore Williamson. Old Jeffreys, in the height of his insolence, at the bloody Monmouth Assizes, is not so despicable as this cringing Kane, who strains the law out of all reason to vent his spite upon a man who loved freedom, more than the smiles of power.

Hartford Courant.

The Courant man doubtless heard the 'sermon' and the above may be presumed to be the cream of it. When the pulpit belches forth slander and billingsgate instead of the Gospel, no wonder that the churches languish. When it preaches the newspapers, and the worst of them, instead of the Bible, no wonder that Satan grins satisfaction, and angels weep. But thanks be to God, all pulpits are not so perverted.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have attached to some of their engines what are called "Heinekin Whistles." They are small whistles connected with exhaust pipes, through which the waste steam issues, making a continual succession of short shrill sounds, audible to a considerable distance.

A Mail Messenger arrested.—Under the new Registry System mail depredators stand but a poor chance of escape. Within a few days past, several registered letters from Indianapolis, directed to and through the Cleveland Post Office, came up missing. Under the new system, Post Masters are the first to be apprised of such losses, as the post bill which comes in a separate envelope generally arrives, notifying the Post Master that such a letter has been sent, and a receipt for which is asked by return mail.

A boy by the name of Peter Phillips was suspected of the theft. He has lately been employed as a messenger by P. Farley, who is employed by the Rail roads to carry the mails from the Post Office to the Depots, and in this capacity had access to the office as a sworn agent.

A decoy package was placed in his way, and an opportunity given to test his honesty, when the bait took and he was caught in the very act. To-day he was arrested, and $157 of the money recovered, $42 of which was the same as that placed in the decoy and marked by the deputy Post Master.

He confessed to the taking of four money letters, but cannot remember the amounts taken, or the addresses, as he threw the envelopes into the Lake. He has a widowed mother, is of poor family, and was considered honest and beyond suspicion, until he, began to frequent dance and drinking houses, and show his money in such places.—*Cleveland Plaindealer, Oct. 3.*

Fond of Matrimony.—A wedding recently came off in Memphis, Tenn., which was the ninth occasion on which the bride had been made happy by matrimony.

A Farming Item.—A Profitable Crop.—Mr. Sidney H. Owens, who purchased Winchester's Island, containing 80 acres, for $9,000, a few months ago, has realized half that sum from his crop of Broom Corn this season. Mr. H. had 60 acres under cultivation from which he realized 40,000 pounds of broom straw, and sold it at prices varying from $7.50 to $10 per hundred—averaging full $8, which makes the gross sum of $3,200. In addition to this he has gathered about 3,000 bushels of seed, worth 25 cents per bushel, or $750 for the lot, which makes almost $4,000 *for the produce of only sixty acres!* The expense of cultivating was about $1,000, which leaves $3,000 net.

Fredericksbury (Va.) Herald.

An interesting experiment was lately performed by Professor Farraday. A diamond, held by a little platinum clamp and ignited to whiteness in the oxy-hydrogen flame was plunged while incandescentin to a jar of oxy-gen. It was speedily dissipated into gas, which was proved to be carbonic acid.

A single pound of flaxen thread intended for the finest specimens of French lace is valued at $600, and the length of the thread is about two hundred and twenty-six miles. One pound of this thread is more valuable than two pounds of gold.

Washing Silver Ware.—It seems that housekeepers who wash their silver ware with soap and water, as the common practice is, do not know what they are about. The proprietor of one of the oldest silver establishments in the city of Philadelphia says that housekeepers ruin their silver by washing it in soapsuds; it makes it look like pewter. Never put a particle of soap about your silver; then it will retain its original lustre. When it wants polish take a piece of soft leather and whiting and rub it hard.

The man who kissed a lady's "snowy" brow caught a severe cold, and has been laid up ever since. Served him right.

TUSCANY SALAD OIL.

A VERY superior article for Table use, for sale by
J. N. SMITH.
Oct. 10. 43-2t

Wanted,—*Immediately,*

A GOOD Cook, Washer and Ironer. For such an one a good price will be paid. Inquire of
L. BELLINGRATH, or J. H. & J. Martine.
Oct. 9. 43-tf

FEMININE FASHIONS.

Verily the numerous coverings for the ladies, are this season more rich and imposing than has been the case for some time. Rich warm hues are now especially selected, such as black, deep brown, blue and dark green. As we ever keep an eye on Fashion, we shall just handle the dame about a little.

Mantillas and cloaks have of late grown to be a highly important branch of business, and though a size larger this season, they are of shape, style and texture innumerable. With regard to using embroidery upon these articles of dress *we* would only recommend such to persons of the very highest degree of fashion and opulence. Fine embroidery, however, always is of a most enticing and endless variety, and embodies in its beautiful adornment, much artistic effort. A few days ago, we were shown a velvet cloak upon which was embroidered most elaborately six hundred dollars worth of artistic labor! We have seen some mantillas of black velvet, of moire antique with velvet trimmings, some with moss fringes or with borders of woven ostrich feathers; maroon velvet a' o forms a splendid cloak or mantle. Then there are cloths and silks of divers modest hues suited to the taste and the pockets of purchasers.

Bonnets for this winter will be worn a trifle larger, and for black and dark colored velvet bonnets (the "Eugenie;") peacock's feathers have been introduced in their variegated and sparkling beauty, as much as to say that things will undergo many hues and many tales before Russia is beaten.

In shawls we notice that a pretty degree of popularity is being gained in colors according to fancy; crimson, green, white, scarlet, blue or black with a border in the India shawl style, are worn and look very pretty over suitable dresses. In reference to dresses, we would suggest that high bodies will be very fashionable, and that low necked exhibitions are left chiefly to the understanding and imagination and not to the sight. Some ladies who can *unbosom* themselves with good fascinating taste will do well to wear their dresses glowingly open in front. The basques are yet great favorites. But the skirts! Oh Venus de Medicis! how can we embrace them at all? Positively there is no getting round them in *one* effort! Skirts have swollen to that extent of fashion that no door is wide enough for them to pass through without considerable squeezing. Real *belles* of the fashion now seem like moving *bells* literally, so that mullets and men have to steer well in the streets, else they will run against ropes, hoops, bag-matting, crinoline, and deuce knows what, which completely take up the sidewalks, and *inhabit* the dress; as for the girl—by Jove! she seems *no whar!*

The other day, we happened to see two of the *dumpy* kind of moving "bells" of fashion going along the street *a la pointer* style—heads close and skirts out. At *forty* paces distant, they seemed like miniature pyramids of silk; at *twenty* paces, we smelt cologne water and other essences; at *ten* paces, a little lump like a bonnet was discernable at the top of the skirt pyramid; at *three* paces distant, we heard the embedded voice of a female in the dress; at *two* paces, we discovered four ringlets, of slim appearance, resembling cat-tails dipped in molasses—two eyes of weak and absurd expression, like boiled onions—lips like unto thin sandwiches with a bit of discolored meat sticking out, thin and dry, and cheeks rouged with "*Mienfun*" (Chinese coloring.) Positively, this was all that could create in us the impression or imagination that the above things, dry goods, &c., formed a *woman!* We moved aside, and went on our way rejoicing that such was not *our share*, to say nothing of our future "better half," that may, as our good natured, facetious friend of the *Democrat* says, call us *dearly*, one of these days, "O my honey!"—*Petersburg Express.*

An American Peculiarity.—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin occasionally bestows upon its readers some wholesome reprimands, and here is one of them:

It is a most unfortunate point in our national character that the gain of a sixpence almost invariably involves an equal expenditure. It is unfortunate that any one whose means are presumed to be in the remotest degree capable of maintaining himself respectably is absolutely forced, and that almost exclusively by public opinion, into a course of rosewood, new carpets, brown stone, and jewelry which would make the eyes of an average European Baron open to their fullest extent: firstly, at the cost; and, secondly, at the flashy bad taste displayed. There was a time within the memory of our graver seniors when extravagance—the blind expenditure of money on idle show—was comparatively unknown, and when it simply kept pace with social position and fortune.

Now we hear on every side at home convulsive chuckles on the way in which we 'go it,' while abroad people are beginning to speak pityingly of our 'American extravagance.' What is the use, sense, or advantage of our dressing at all times so expensively? Is there any beauty to be found in extravagant apparel, in French hats, in Honiton lace, or in sables, when admiration of them is mingled with hints of 'close management' at home or of a mortifying inconsistency in expenditure in other matters? To one acquainted with the prices of the more expensive articles of dress the amount daily worn in American cities is absolutely startling. Were there a standard or a limit supposed to exist in proportion to means, the case would not be so bad, but it would seem as if it were incumbent on the very poorest to dress at all hazards as if leading at all times a life of elegant leisure."

Wonders of the Ocean.—Capt. Reimer, of the bark Ottowa, on her last voyage from Havana to New York observed in lat. 32° a peculiar color in the Gulf stream, it having the appearance of blood when mixed with water. The stream was covered with animalcule, visible to the naked eye, of a whitish cast streaked with blood. The captain took to New York a bottle of the water, which has been analyzed by a chemist, and found to contain a very large quantity of the remains of infusional animalcule, which doubtless caused the strange appearance of the water. Deep sea soundings have shown that the bottom of the Atlantic is in many places covered with such remains.

The Growing West.—The increase of the Western States continues to be very large, and there is not one of them which does not bid fair to become exceedingly populous. Illinois and Indiana have each over a million of inhabitants, while Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa have each over half a million. The soil in all these States is excellent, and the influx of settlers rapid. In the last five years Wisconsin has added 270,000 to her population, and now has 575,000. Iowa has increased still more largely. Judging from present appearances, each of the States we have named seems likely to possess, not long hence, a population equal to that of Ohio.—*N. American.*

A Remunerative Railroad.—The receipts of the Galena and Chicago (Illinois) railroad have been over $1,200,000 for the past six months—enough, after allowing 50 per cent. running expenses, to pay a half-yearly dividend of 11 per cent. on the cost of the road, $5,600,000. The length of the road is 221 miles.

A VOYAGE THROUGH THE SKIES.

FROM THE CINCINNATI TIMES OF OCTOBER 2.

Yesterday afternoon, Godard made his second balloon ascension from this city, this time taking his mammoth balloon America and several passengers. It was our fortune to be one of the passengers. At 5½ o'clock the huge globe was announced to be fully inflated, and the following gentlemen stepped forward and took their seats: Col. Latham, Ticket Agent Great Miami Railroad; Mr. Wm. R. Hoel, River Pilot; Mr. Herman Hipp, Clerk in the County Treasurer's office; Mr. Bellman, of the Gazette, and ourself.

We occupied a wicker car inside of the miniature house; windows, however, giving our visuals free access to "all out of doors." For several minutes the crowd gathered so thickly round the car, some to shake hands with the passengers and some out of curiosity, that it was impossible to manage the balloon. It was with great difficulty the crowd was pushed and kept back at a reasonable distance. Mons. Godard soon ascertained that he had too much weight, and invited Mr. Hipp to step out of the car while he arranged the ballast. Having every thing arranged, he gave the command to "let go," and away we sailed, to the great mortification of Mr. Hipp, who had been left behind.

The Ascension.—The pleasure we felt when the balloon cut loose from terra firma, commenced gliding through the air, is inexpressible. The immense concourse of people below seemed to be moving gently away from us; and whatever fears or apprehensions we might have entertained previously were all forgotten in the pleasure of the moment. Our eyes were with rapture fixed upon the city lot, with its thousands of upturned faces, until attention was called to another point by our fellow-passengers. It was the grand, indescribable view of the city, the river, and the scenery beyond. The city seemed like a well-arranged set of toys, lined by a strip of silver lace. The passengers were all in ecstacy, and were continually pointing out new beauties to each other.

The houses looked like playthings, and the people and vehicles in the streets like swarms of ants running over the ground. Though subject to dizziness, we here looked down upon "mother earth" without experiencing the least unpleasant feeling; indeed we were enraptured beyond expression.

As we hurried by we endeavored to distinguish the hill-sides, but to our vision no hills were there.

The Sail.—While passing over the city we sailed quite gently, but once up over the hills we moved off at a speed which Col. Latham good-humoredly remarked beat railroad time all to pieces. Clouds soon shut the city out from our view, and our attention was directed to the exquisite landscape upon every hand. Our height could not have been very far, for we distinctly heard loud conversations below us, and, with the aid of the speaking trumpet, conversed with those beneath us.

At one time the villages of Cumminsville, College Hill, Mount Pleasant, Carthage, Lockland, Reading, Sharon, and three or four others which we could not distinctly recognise, were all within view. The whole scene looked like an immense garden, with little streamlets running through it, the vast forests and fields looking like small enclosures.

We conversed frequently with the people below. One farmer invited us to stop and take a glass of hard cider, another for supper, and another was very anxious to know if we intended to run all night. We distinctly heard the "astonishments" and "wonders" of a bevy of farm girls in a dairy yard, and their horror when one of them exclaimed, "why the men in it are talking!"

About half-past six o'clock, when near Sharon, Mons. Godard, pointing to a heavy dark cloud before us, said, "no good;" and indicated there was danger of our getting a ducking if we did not override the clouds. He threw out a large quantity of ballast, and we shot rapidly up. at the same time approaching the frowning clouds beyond. The earth was now covered with darkness, and all we could observe below us was the lights from the houses, which flickered like mellow yellow stars.

We seemed to float around and around until we at last penetrated the clouds. It then appeared as if we were enveloped in a gauzy veil, and the white fleecy appearance of the clouds drew forth simultaneously expressions of delight from the whole party. While thus veiled in mist we heard it raining below us. The sound was so much like the rattling of a railroad train that we took it for that until better informed.

Mons. Godard seemed anxious to override the rain clouds. More ballast was thrown out, and we ascended to a height of seventeen thousand feet! The atmosphere was still damp and vere chilly. Whilst at the altitude we were very much troubled with a roaring through the ears, sometimes so boisterous as to deafen us altogether.

The Descent—A Terrible Scene!—Soon after Monsieur Godard gave us notice that we were descending. By gesture he ordered us to lay flat down in the bottom of the car when he gave the word of command, and not to jump out of the car under any circumstances. Just then we struck a tremendous gale of wind, and it was evident that we were not only sailing furiously, but descending rapidly. It was so dark that nothing could be discovered, but our commander mounted the side of the car, cast out his anchor, and waited the result. He commanded us to lie down, and we had hardly obeyed before we felt the car crushing over the tree tops. The anchor caught and held us for a moment, then we dashed with furious speed into an adjoining corn-field—a field however, that was full of stumps. Suddenly the car was dashed with great force against a tree, then up we went, then down, now dragging on a fence, again striking a stump or a tree with great velocity, and again whizzing over the cornstalks at a lightning gallop. Every man laid close to the bottom of the car except Mons. Godard, who stood up holding upon the valve, all hoping that the monster would soon be controlled and we landed safely on *terra firma.*

Suddenly the balloon took a fearful leap and brought the car with a tremendous crash against a stump, half upsetting it. Mons. Godard's face struck the fence and he was thrown to the ground. At the same moment Col. Latham and Mr. Hoel were thrown headforemost out of the car. Mr. Bellman and ourself were left in the car alone, and, relieved of the greater portion of its weight, we expected to bound again into the air. Mr. Bellman, with great intrepidity clambered up the car side and seized the valve rope, while Mons. Godard took hold of the rope swinging below. A furious wind at that moment swept past. The balloon made another bound and dashed the car against a tall, heavy, dead tree. The blow knocked us insensible, and the next we knew we were lying with our back upon the ground, the rain beating in our face, our head crowded into one corner of the car, and the trunk of a tree lying across our body. We could not move. It appears that the netting caught in the tree we have mentioned, and so strong was the force of the wind that the balloon pulled it over on to the car, and the gas then escaping rapidly the tree held the balloon secure. Col. Latham and Mr. Bellman helped us out of our tight quarters, but we were so stunned by the blow that it was some time before we could retain our feet. It was also found that Mr. Hoel was badly injured, when the two gentlemen named started in search of help. After wandering in the mud, rain, and dark for about half an hour they came across the farm-house of Mr. George E. Smith.

On hearing the circumstances Mr. Smith gathered his men and came to our help. By eight o'clock we were all assembled around Mr. Smith's comfortable family hearth, receiving the kindest attention from himself, his estimable lady, and all his household. We then found that we were about fifty miles from the city.

This morning we found the injuries of each to be: Mr. Hoel has one or two ribs broke; Mons. Godard's mouth and face is much lacerated, and the flesh on one of his legs badly torn; Col. Latham has an ankle sprained, and is bruised up generally; Mr. Bellman received three or four cuts on different parts of his person; and we have a "skewed" neck, a bruised face, and divers other inflictions.

Such is a hurried account of our first trip to the skies. At some future time we may give our individual opinion of ballooning.

Talented Squires.—We announced a few weeks ago, that the Hon. Geo. E. Badger had qualified as a Magistrate for the County of Wake, and taken his seat as Chairman of the County Court of that county. We learn that Judge Settle has done the same thing in Rockingham. Chief Justice Ruffin is Chairman of the County Court of Alamance. Gov. Morehead acted as Chairman for Guilford for some time, till his multiplied duties would not allow him the leisure to do so. We have heard that Ed. G. Reade, member of Congress elect from this district, and a lawyer of eminence, holds the County Court of Person. It is a matter of pecuniary interest to each county, to have at least an experienced and competent Chairman. The amount saved in the despatch of business, will be no inconsiderable sum, in the course of a year or two.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

The Cars on Guilford Soil.—We learn that the mail and passenger Cars on the North Carolina Rail Road, ran up to Gibsonville Station, in the eastern part of Guilford county, on last Tuesday morning. This Station is about 15 miles east of Greensboro', and we confidently look for the completion of the road to our town in some six weeks. From the west, the road does not seem to be making quite as good progress. It is thought the meeting place of the two ends will be near Jamestown. It is still hoped the whole line will be completed by the close of the year.

Greensborough Patriot.

Directors of the Western North Carolina Rail Road.—The Directors of the Western North Carolina Rail Road met in this town on Thursday last and continued in session until Friday evening. We regret that we were necessarily absent, and can furnish only the names of the officers elected.

R. C. Pearson, Esq., of Burke County was elected President,—Salary $2,000. James C. Turner, Esq., Chief Engineer—Salary $3,000. Robert F. Simonton, Esq., of Iredell, Secretary and Treasurer—Salary $1,000.

Hon. J. W. Ellis, sent in his resignation as a Director and the vacancy was supplied by the election of John I. Shaver, Esq.

R. F. Simonton, Esq., one of the Directors, elected Secretary and Treasurer, his place was filled by the election of Otho Gillespie, Esq., of Iredell County.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Columbus Superior Court.—The case of Thompson, indicted for Murder, was continued by the State, on account of some defects in the records of the County Court bearing upon the case. Counsel for the defense, M. B. Smith, J. G. McDugald and Forney George, Esqrs. For the State, Solicitor Strange.

Hon. J. W. Ellis is on this circuit, and presides with his accustomed urbanity.—*Wil. Jour.*

A public dinner was recently tendered Col. Braxton Bragg, U. S. A., by a portion of the citizens of Raleigh, but it was declined by that gentleman.

Flour.—It is stated that 37,779 barrels Flour have been inspected at Petersburg, Va., during the last three months. How much of this Flour went from North Carolina is not stated, but it is fair to presume that a very large quantity found its way out of this State by means of the "North Carolina Railroad."—*North Carolinian.*

COMMUNICATION.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The annual Fair of the Cumberland Agricultural Society has again been postponed to the 28th November, instead of the 14th as heretofore published. This change has been made in consequence of other conflicting public meetings that are to take place upon the week first appointed. It will commence on the 28th November and continue three days.

By order of the Executive Committee.
Oct. 13. J. P. McLEAN, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE TEETH.

Doct. Rush, in his Medical Inquiries, uses the following language: "when we consider how often the teeth, when decayed, are exposed to irritation from hot and cold drinks, and aliments, and from pressure by mastication, and from cold air, and how intricate the connection of the mouth is with the whole system, I am disposed to believe they are often unsuspected causes of general and particularly of nervous diseases. When we add to the list of these diseases, the morbid effects of the acid and putrid matters which are sometimes discharged from carious teeth, or from ulcers in the gums, created by them, also, the influences which both have in preventing perfect mastication, and the connection of that animal function with good health, I cannot help thinking that our success in the treatment of chronic diseases would be very much promoted by directing our inquiries into the state of the teeth in sick people."

Baglivi observes that "persons whose teeth are in an unclean and viscid state, though daily washed, have universally a weak stomach, bad digestion, and offensive breath, headache after meals, generally bad health and low spirits. If engaged in business or study they are irritable and impatient, and are often seized with dizziness. From weakness of the stomach they are naturally somnolent, scarcely wakeful in the morning, and never satisfied with sleep."

Mr. Liston, the great surgeon of London, thus remarks, "from the presence of carious teeth or decayed portions of teeth, many evils, both local and general, ensue, besides inflammation, and abscess. They are frequently the cause, and the sole cause, of violent and continued headaches, of glandular swellings in the neck, terminating in or combined with abscess—of enlargement and inflammation of the tonsils, either chronic or acute—of ulceration of the tongue and lips—of painful feelings in the face, tic douloureux, pains in the tongue, jaws, &c., of disordered stomachs from affection of the nerves, or from imperfect mastication, of continued constitutional irritation, which may give rise to serious diseases."

D. W. C. B.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX, Oct. 9.

The Canada, from Liverpool on the [illegible] arrived here at 7.20 this evening.

The War.—Active operations have [illegible] sumed in the Crimea.

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs under date of 23d September, that the Allies [illegible] 20,000 men at Eupatoria, and had 30,000 on the Russian flank.

On the 22d, the Allies attacked the Russian infantry, and the latter retreated to the [illegible] over Rusta.

Another dispatch from Gortschakoff, dated 26th, states that on the previous day [illegible] the Allies had debouched from Eupatoria, and occupied the neighboring villages on the [illegible] flank.

The Cossacks had taken 25 prisoners while foraging at Kertsch.

Despatches from Sebastopol of the 16th announce that the Russians were fortifying themselves in the North part, and were constructing new batteries; and that the French were scouring cavalry and a column of infantry towards Backshi-Serai by the Baidar road.

Sebastopol is to be razed and the basins filled up.

A fearful tempest had occurred at Sebastopol with very heavy rains.

Gortschakoff reported on the 17th that the Allies had attempted nothing up to that date on the North side, but were concentrating their forces between Balaklava and the Tchernaya, and constantly reconnoitering the left wing of the Russians from the Baidar valley.

Letters from the camp mention that the Allies were actively preparing for a campaign.

From three to four hundred deserters, most of them Poles, had arrived at the Allied camp. They stated that the demoralization of the Russian army was most complete, and that such was the confusion from the first moment of the attack that the soldiers, exhausted with fatigue, remained for 24 hours without provisions.

The loss of the Russians is estimated at eighteen thousand men.

The correspondent of the Paris Patrie, under date September 26th, says: "Ever since then we treat the Russians have continued to fire shells at us, and it would be a mistake to suppose that our armies in Sebastopol are beyond the range of the enemy's batteries on the Northern shore and on the plateau. The balls from Fort Constantine reach beyond Strelitzka Bay, and they can very easily throw their projectiles into the town. As to the batteries of the other forts, some of the guns in them can carry shot right over the town, and do execution in the advanced [illegible] works; but although the Russian fire does not cease, it is not very active. The artillery and engineers in Sebastopol are every where at work. Fort St. Nicholas, which was left almost intact, has been fortified, and its cannon already replied to the enemy. Any attempt of the Russians to return to the place is wholly out of the question."

The Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Nicolaeff on the 20th, and it was said the Czar himself would shortly visit that place, to superintend the winter Crimean campaign.

A letter from Berlin, dated 23d, says:—Various circumstances at St. Petersburg seem to indicate that Prince Gortschakoff will soon evacuate the forts to the North of Sebastopol, those forts being only strategetical points, but great preparations are making by the Russians for a winter campaign.

The Russian treasury has received large sums of money through Berlin. English war material is constantly passing through Prussia for the army.

On the 17th of September, the Turkish troops at Constantinople, intended for Asia, were sent to Eupatoria.

The Anglo-Turkish contingent would go to Trebizonde, and be placed under Omar Pacha. It was also announced that considerable bodies of French troops had been sent to Eupatoria.

The War in Asia.—Vienna despatches say that Kars was greatly straitened for provisions, and that the garrison was eating horse flesh.

Advices from Trebizonde, dated 6th Sept. announce that the Russians had abandoned Erzeroum, and were at Malaguiemia.

Greece.—Letters from Athens state that the news of the fall of Sebastopol had produced the greatest consternation among the partisans of Russia, who were always boasting of the impossibility of the Allies succeeding. The Ministers waited on the French and English Ambassadors to offer their warmest congratulations.

Austria.—The Austrian Government has caused the publication of the following announcement in its acknowledged official organ, the Austrian Correspondence:

"The new state of things may give occasion to a diplomatic contest or a sanguinary struggle between Russia and the Western Powers, but it will in no way affect the mediatory attitude of Austria."

London Money Market.—The demand for money continued very active, and the Bank of England had further advanced its minimum rate of interest to 5 per cent. English Securities were prejudiced by this and by the general stringency of the market, and Consols closed at 88 7-16 to account and 88¼a88½ for money.

McAlmont's circular says Cotton has declined ⅛ to ¼d. in consequence of the last steamer's news. The stock in port amounts to upwards of 500,000 bales. Breadstuffs have slighty advanced. Corn active under a speculative demand, with an advance of 1s. Baltimore flour 41a43s. Western Canal 40a42s. White Corn 45a46s; Yellow 40a51s.

THE FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

The following is the closing paragraph of Gen. Pelissier's account of the capture of Sebastopol:—

"After unexampled difficulties, Gen. McMahon's division succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the interior parts of the Malakoff. Standing in the Tranchion Redoubt on the Mamelon, I considered the Malakoff was safely in our power, and I gave then the signal agreed upon with Gen. Simpson. The English immediately advanced bravely against the salient of the Great Redan. They were able to effect a lodgement, and struggled to maintain the position, but were crushed by the Russian reserves and a violent fire of artillery, and were forced to return to their parallel. A powder magazine exploded near the Malakoff. The Russians hoping to profit by this accident, immediately advanced in dense masses disposed in three columns, and simultaneously attacked the centre and left of the Malakoff, but measures of defence had already been taken in the interior of the fortress, and from that moment the enemy appears to have renounced all idea of further attack. The Malakoff was ours, and no effort of the enemy could wrest it from us. At half-past 3 measures were taken for enabling us to repulse the enemy in case of a nocturnal attack, but we were soon released from our uncertainty. As soon as it became night fires burnt forth on every side, mines exploded, and the sight of Sebastopol in flames was one of the most awe-inspiring pictures that the history of wars can have presented. The enemy made a complete evacuation by means of a bridge constructed between the two shores of the roadstead, and under cover of successive explosions prevented me from approaching and harrassing him.

"PELISSIER."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1855.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—This Institution opened this morning with the most cheering assurances of complete success. There were present upwards of 60 Scholars. This is a noble beginning. See advertisement.

FAYETTEVILLE MANUFACTURES.—We heartily concur in the following commendation bestowed by the Carolinian on Mr. McKethan's Carriage, which we have seen since our last, and which is a superb piece of workmanship.

Besides the carriage and Messrs. Houston & Overby's Harness, (which we have not seen,) there is some exceedingly beautiful toilet ware at Mr. Andrews's Tin Establishment, which *ought* to be exhibited, for it is superior to any thing of the kind we ever saw:—

We have examined a Carriage put up at A. A. McKethan's establishment in this place for exhibition at the Fair, which is decidedly superior to anything we ever saw in the way of riding vehicles. The body is a perfect specimen of ingenuity, and the painting is executed with the taste of a real artist. The trimming was done by Mr. Jno. S. Maultsby, one of the best workmen in the State, and is composed of the most costly material. There are no outer curtains to the carriage, glass pannels being substituted therefor. The mountings are of silver. The job does credit to the energetic proprietor of the establishment, as well as to all the workmen concerned. The cost of putting up the vehicle we learn is near one thousand dollars.

Messrs. Houston & Overby have a set of Harness for exhibition which we think will take the shine off of anything that will be there in the way of gearing.

We are glad to see a disposition on the part of Fayetteville mechanics to exhibit their work, for we are sure as good work in the different branches of the mechanical arts can be done here as in any other place in the United States.

North Carolinian.

THE ELECTIONS.—In Pennsylvania, the Locofocos have swept all before them. Last year the Whigs and Know Nothings combined carried the State by 37,000 majority. This year the Locos have gained about 15,000 votes in three counties. They have even carried the city of Philadelphia. Both branches of the Legislature are largely Locofoco, insuring the election of a U. S. Senator in place of Cooper, Whig.

Thousands of voters, chiefly Whigs, staid away from the polls, being opposed to the fusion with the Free Soilers. The liquor question had much to do with the result, as did the foreign vote, which was almost entirely for the Locos.

In OHIO, Chase, the abolitionist, is unexpectedly elected over Medill, Loco, and Trimble, Whig. His majority is estimated at 20,000. This is a bad sign. The complection of the Legislature, (which will have a U. S. Senator to elect,) is equally bad, being three-fourths "republican."

In BALTIMORE, a city election took place on Tuesday. The Locos carried it by about 1000 majority. Last year the Americans had 2700 majority.

ECLIPSE.—People who can't "sleep well o'nights" may have an opportunity of enjoying the sight of an eclipse of the Moon, from 38 minutes past 12 o'clock to 7 minutes past 5, on the morning of Thursday the 25th inst. It will be a total eclipse at 39 minutes past 1.

We are entirely disinterested in giving this item of information to our readers, for we have no intention to benefit by it ourselves. The Moon should select a more reasonable hour for such an exhibition.

"MIXING LIQUORS."—This is said to be a sickening operation. But it can be scarcely more so than a political operation just performed in New York. The Liquor Dealers held a State Convention at Syracuse on Thursday, and a branch of the Temperance men held a State Convention at the same place on the same day. After some negotiation the two Conventions *fused*, as the current phrase is, and nominated a State ticket equally divided between the Hards and the Softs—that is, we suppose, a mixture of rum and whiskey, for there is evidently no such innocent ingredient as water in the composition.

On the same day, the Seward Know Nothings also held a Convention for the purpose of fusing with the Know Somethings. The session was secret but their purpose was undoubtedly effected.

It will take a dozen "Philadelphia Lawyers" to unravel the mystery of New York politics.

FLOUR.—For a week or two past there have been enormous operations in flour, wheat, corn, &c. in New York. On one day 33,000 bbls. of flour and 100,000 bushels of wheat were sold, and on another 45,000 bbls. of flour and 200,000 bushels of wheat. The value of those sales on one day was about $750,000, and adding corn, &c., not less than a million of dollars. During the week ending the 6th, the sales of breadstuffs amounted to $3,270,000, an excess over all previous experience. As might be expected, prices rose under this excitement, which was encouraged, perhaps produced, by the news from Europe.

Many of the sales were, not of four in hand for delivery, but to be delivered at a future day. In this light, they look very like gambling operations, such as are common enough in the stock market.

Since the above was in type, we find that the speculation has suddenly ceased, and flour has fallen 25 cents, wheat 10 to 15. It is said that the British Government was the purchaser, through Grinnell, Minturn & Co. of 120,000 bbls. of Flour and 600,000 bushels of wheat, at a cost of about $2,000,000.

If we wished to damage the Wilmington Journal we would copy its profane reply to the anecdote we gave of the valiant Long Creek assault upon Gen. Harrison. The Journal calls it a "foolish story." Is it not a *true story?* Answer us that. If it be, (and we have no doubt of it,) the foolish people, it strikes us, were those who *made it true.*

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—There are indications that the intrigues for the Presidency have already commenced about Washington. It is customary to begin operations during the long session of Congress a year before the election is to take place; but the aspirants now appear to be too impatient to wait so long. Gen. Pierce has been nominated for re-election by the party at Salem, Mass., and it is understood that this was effected by Mr. Cushing, Pierce's Attorney General. It is also asserted that the Secretary of State, Gov. Marcy, is working to the same end. If so, (that is, if Marcy is sincere in such a work, which we must be permitted to doubt,) it is only because he is hopeless of his own chances for the succession.

Mr. Wise is at present the most formidable competitor of Pierce for the nomination. A late letter says that he has been in Washington for two weeks, looking to his Presidential prospects; and that *he holds no intercourse with the President.* His personal friends, too, it is said, warmly denounce the President for presuming to be a candidate for re-election.

As a sign of this feeling between the two distinguished Locofoco brethren, it is stated that the President appointed the most bitter enemy of Wise (Hopkins of Va.) to the important and much coveted office of Judge of the U. S. in the District of Columbia. Hopkins and Wise have been at sword's points for many years. They were bitter enemies in the late Constitutional Convention of Virginia, and in the debates of that body Wise denounced Hopkins in the severest terms as a political profligate.

It may thus be imagined that we are to have a hot contest between the Locofocos themselves. Perhaps it may lead to the selection of some good and competent man. At all events, we devoutly hope that the country is not to be afflicted with either Pierce or Wise. Pierce is a poor stick, but Wise, with far more ability, would be worse, if possible.

ANOTHER BROADSIDE AT BOSTON.—The abolitionists of Boston, who are endeavoring to persuade Southern gentlemen to Lecture in that city on "the peculiar institution," get more kicks than compliments. Judge Butler hinted to them some home truths, but Mr. Wise of Virginia is perfectly ferocious in his reply, of which the following are the material parts:—

"Now, gentlemen, I desire to pay you due respect, yet you compel me to be very plain with you, and to say that your request, in every sense, is insulting and offensive to me. *What* subject of Slavery have *you "initiated" lectures upon?* I cannot conceal it from myself that you have undertaken, in *Boston, to discuss and decide whether my property, in Virginia, ought to remain mine or not,* and whether it shall be allowed the protection of laws, federal and State, wherever it may be carried or escape in the United States; or, whether it shall be destroyed by a higher law than constitutions and statutes!

"*Who* are *you,* to assume thus such a jurisdiction over a subject so delicate and already fixed in its relations by a solemn compact between the States, and by States which are sovereign? I will not obey your summons nor recognize your jurisdiction. You have no authority and no justification for thus calling *me* to account at the bar of *your* tribunal, and for thus arraigning an institution established by laws which do not reach you and which you cannot reach, by calling on me to defend it.

"You offer "one hundred and fifty dollars to be paid to the lecturer, he bearing his own expenses." Let me tell you that Tremont Temple cannot hold wealth enough to purchase one word of discussion from me *there,* whether *mine, here,* shall be mine or not.

"In short, gentlemen, I will *not* deliver one of the lectures of the course on slavery at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, on Thursday evening, January 10th, 1856; and there will be no Thursday evening between the middle of December and the middle of March next, or between that and *doomsday,* which will best accommodate me, for that purpose.

"I give you an *immediate* answer, and, at my earliest convenience, indicate to you that "the particular phase of the subject" that I will present is, deliberately: TO FIGHT IF WE MUST.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WISE.

RETURN OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—In May last, two vessels, commanded by Lieut. Hartsteine, of the Navy, sailed, under authority of Congress, in search of Dr. Kane and his party, who went in search of Sir John Franklin in 1853, likewise by authority of Congress. Lieut. Hartsteine has returned to New York, with both his vessels and all their crews, and Dr. Kane and 14 of his party, being all except 3 who died in the course of two and a half years.

Lieut. Hartsteine coasted the shore of Greenland from Leively, Island of Disco, by Davis's Straits, Lancaster Sound, to Admiralty Inlet, where the ice stopped their progress. Thence back to Leively, where he found Dr. Kane on the 13th ult.

Nothing had been heard from Dr. Kane since the 23d July 1853. He abandoned his ship in Rensselaer Bay, lat. 79°, where he had passed two winters, it being impossible to extricate the ship from the ice. Dr. K. and his men then journeyed 1300 miles on foot and in boats to Upernavick, where he found a Dutch vessel which took him to Leively.

"The most intense cold suffered was in latitude about 82 deg. North, where the thermometer fell to sixty below zero, or ninety-two degrees below freezing point. The discoveries made by Dr. Kane reach to a point Northward much further than ever before explored. Numerous bays and capes have been explored, and some of them named. They will make an addition to the maps of the country which will ever remain, a conspicuous monument of American enterprise. On reaching the Northernmost point of land, the expedition passed in sledges over an ice barrier of eighty-one miles in width, when they came to open water, which arrested their movements. Wrangle, a Russian, made a like discovery traveling North to the Siberian islands in sledges. The existence of this open water, at least in the month of August, is now made certain; but the theory hitherto maintained, that this open water arose from a milder climate, must now, we suppose, be abandoned, in view of the intense cold found in the highest latitude of the expedition."

We presume that this is [illegible] expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

SANTA ANNA.—The report that Santa Anna was in Washington last week is discredited, good reasons being given why it cannot be true.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.—It is not easy to get the truth from Washington city. The statement from the Providence Journal, considered reliable, that new negotiations were to be opened with Denmark, is flatly contradicted. As is another report that Mr. Buchanan had been instructed to demand the recal of Mr. Crampton, the British Minister.

GENEROUS.—A young man of Columbia, S. C., was severely wounded at the Kings' Mountain celebration by the premature discharge of a cannon. Being in very limited circumstances, a subscription was at once started for his relief, when a large amount was raised, one gentleman giving five thousand dollars. His name, by his request, is not published.

The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, (including the Branch to Washington city,) for the year ending the 1st inst., were $4,120,578 71, an increase of $102,137 67 over the receipts of the previous year.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?—The best answer to this question that we have ever seen, is that given by a blunt countryman who never swerved from his fidelity to the path pointed out by the leaders. "What is Democracy?" said he. "Democracy is—is—always to vote with your party, right or wrong."

AUTHORSHIP.—The trade of authorship, if we may so speak, has became a very profitable one. The vast number sold of almost every new book that is published, whether good, bad or indifferent, relieves an author and publisher of any apprehension of loss, and gives them often enormous profits. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, have receipts for more than half a million of dollars paid to authors for copyrights, of which $100,000 has been paid to a single family, which still retains the copyrights. Other publishers have probably paid even more. The Magazines pay liberally for all contributions which are deemed worthy of publication. Putnam's, for instance, pays about $10 per page, we believe. Such results are sufficiently tempting to induce literary men to "coin their brains" into very solid gold—and many of them are doing it.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—It is said that there are no less than *thirty-six* distinct political organizations in the State of New York. We expect to hear before long that every man in that office hunting State will have a party of his own.

The following are the names of the 36 parties:

Republicans,	Half Shell,
Whigs,	Reformers,
Democratic Whigs,	American Democracy,
Wooly Heads,	United Americans,
Silver Grays,	American Protestants,
Prohibitionists,	Know-Nothings,
Temperance party,	American party,
Stringent Licensers,	Know-Somethings,
Moral Suasionists,	Choctaws,
Constitutional Rights party,	Hindoos,
Liquor Dealers,	Sons of the Republic,
Teetotalers,	Templars,
Democratic Republicans,	Land-Reformers,
National Democrats,	Anti-Renters,
Hunkers,	Liberty party,
Barnburners,	Practical Democrats,
Hard-Shells,	German Democracy,
Soft-Shells,	Working Men.

MEXICO.—Gen. Alvarez has been elected President of Mexico, but the military will deny him entrance to the capital, and a fight is expected. Anarchy prevails.

The Synod of N. Carolina will commence its Fall Sessions at Greensboro' on the 31st inst. Members will travel free on the various lines terminating at that point.

State Taxes for 1855.—The Raleigh Standard publishes a list of taxes paid by the different counties for 1855, under the new Revenue law. The amount paid in 1854, was $193,180 09; in 1855, $282,505 78; showing an aggregate increase of $89,325 69, which is owing in a considerable degree to the increased tax on merchants and to the re-assessment of lands.

We publish the amounts paid by a few of the Counties: New Hanover, 1854, $9,466; 1855, $17,366 34. Brunswick, 1854, $1,236 89; 1855, $2,105 52. Columbus, 1854, $1,032 31; 1855, $1,860 53. Bladen, 1854, $1,784 30; 1855, $2,752 63. Duplin, 1854, $2,684 36; 1855, $4,262 71. Sampson, 1854, $2,596 01; 1855, $3,933 99. Cumberland, 1854, $6,143; 1855, $7,927.71. It will be seen from the above that New Hanover pays $7,900 34 more this year than the last. She pays by far the largest tax of any County in the State. She pays $4,871 84 more than Wake, which is the next in amount, and $9,438 63 more than Cumberland, which is the third on the list.—*Wil. Herald.*

Fast Picking for these Parts.—On the 3d inst. five of Maj. Richardson's hands picked 1285 pounds of Cotton. One of the five got 300 pounds. The other four ranged between 235 and 255.

Ten other hands picked 1801 pounds, making an aggregate of 3086 pounds gathered by fifteen hands. This would probably be considered a small business in the South West, but if it is ever exceeded in this section of country, on any plantation where no larger force is worked, we are not aware of it.—*Wadesborough Argus.*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.

The Case of Colonel Wheeler's Slaves.—Judge Kane delivered an opinion this morning adversely to the reception of the petition of Jane Johnson to quash the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Passmore Williamson, pronouncing her to have no status in Court, being entirely without its jurisdiction.

The opinion is very elaborate, reviewing the whole case, and re-affirming his former opinion. He asserted that the law of nations guaranteed the right of transit of slaves, and of every species of property, through territory where slavery was not recognized.

If the contrary principle was sanctioned the time might come when the cotton of Louisiana, the rice of Carolina, and the rum of New England, would be restricted from transportation, without the bounds of the states producing them.

He maintained that the federal constitution recognized slaves as property, and up to 1830 slavery existed in the thirteen original states. He said that Williamson's duty then as now, was to produce Jane Johnson's children.

Were the petitioner here to abide the action of the court she would have a right to be heard, but being without the jurisdiction, the records of the court cannot be opened for a stranger.

Effects of State and County Fairs.—When the first State fair was held in Ohio, about six years ago, there was scarcely one store in the State for the sale of agricultural implements. Now, nearly every county town not only boasts of such a convenience, but the farmers will buy none but the latest improvements.

MARRIED,

In Greensboro', on Wednesday morning, 10th inst., at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. J. J. Smyth, CLEMENT G. WRIGHT, Esq., of Fayetteville, to Miss ANNETTE ELIZA, daughter of Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq., of Greensborough.

At C. F. College, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. O. A. Darby, Mr. O. P. BENNETT to Miss MARY J. SMITH, daughter of Col. W. G. Smith, all of Anson county.

In Anson county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. O. A. Darby, Dr. W. C. RAMSAY to Miss ADELLA C. BENNETT, daughter of James C. Bennett, Esq., all of that county.

In Christ Church, Raleigh, on Wednesday afternoon last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, MATT. P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Virginia, to Miss MARY, daughter of the late Hon. Louis D. Henry.

In Raleigh, on Thursday morning, 11th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson, Mr. WM. R. RICHARDSON, formerly of Richmond, Va. to Miss ELLEN, eldest daughter of Albert Johnson, Esq., of Raleigh.

In Randolph county, on the 2d inst., Mr. C. W. McKAY, of Fayetteville, to Miss ELVINA LUM.

DIED,

In this town on the 25th ult., FRANKLIN PIERCE, youngest child of Micajah and Eliza Thomason, aged 1 year 3 months and 17 days.

In this town, on the 6th inst., THEODOCIA, son of Mrs Mary Russell, aged six years.

On the 29th ult. in this town, HENRY FRANKLIN, son of Isaac W. and Deliah Clark, aged 2 years and 11 days.

In Robeson county, on the 5th instant, suddenly, Mr. NEILL McLEOD of Cumberland, aged about 35 years.

On the 12th inst., in Wilmington, N. C., of consumption, Mr. JOSEPH F. R. CUTLER, of Canandagua, New York, aged 24 years.

In Wilmington, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. GEORGE JARMAN, aged 23 years.

In Chatham county, on the 3d inst., Mrs. PENNY KELLY, relict of Wm. C. Kelly, in the 57th year of her age. She has left a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their irreparable loss.

In Wake county, on the 5th inst., Mr. JOHN PARE, aged 102 years, a soldier of the Revolutionary War.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 15.

BACON—	13	a 14	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	25	a	Cuba	38	a 40
CANDLES—F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	45	a 48
Adamantine	28	a 30	NAILS—	5½	a 5¾
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a	1 10
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13½	Tanners'	75 a	1 00
Laguira	13½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 75 a	0 00
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a	0 00
Fair to Good	8½	a 8¾	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	8	a 8½	Flaxseed	1 25 a	0 00
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½ a	15
Gunny	18	a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee	18	a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a	0 00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a	0 00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	60 a	00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50 a	
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a	52
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	50 a	00
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a	65
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a	2 50
Family	7 75	a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a	6 00
Superfine	7 50	a 0 00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	7 25	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a	2 00
Scratched	7 00	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	11	a 12
Corn	65	a 70	Crushed	10	a 11
Wheat	1 50	a 0 00	St. Croix	9½	a 10
Oats	40	a 45	Porto Rico	8½	a 10
Peas	70	a 0 00	New Orleans	8	a 8½
Rye	90	a 1 00	TALLOW—	10	a 11
HYDES—Dry	8	a 10	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00	a 00
IRON—			Manufactured	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar	5½	a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a	$2½
Ditto, wide	6½	a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	4	a 4½	8 x 10	$2½ a	$2½
LARD—	0	a 12½	10 x 12	$2½ a	00
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	14	a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—No change.

Cotton—Under the last news cotton declined full ½ on all grades.

Flour—Market quite firm.

Wheat—There is more in this morning than any day this season. Sells at $1 50.

Corn—Receipts light.

Oats—No change.

Spirits Turpentine 36.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine $3. Spirits 42, unsteady, with downward tendency. Tar 2 30. Cotton, 9¼. One raft Timber sold at $10.

At New York, Southern Flour 8 75 to 10 50. Wheat 1 95 to 2 15. Corn 94 to 95½. Middling Upland Cotton 9½. Spirits Turpentine 42 to 43. Rosin 1 60 to 1 70.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 12.—Schr. Champion from Lockwood's Folly. 13.—Schrs. Onward from New York and Albion from Jacksonville.

DRESS UP!

ON WITH YOUR CLOTHING!

Wake up Old Cumberland and the rest of Mankind!

A. J. WOODWARD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, where he purchased, and is now receiving a

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Gentlemen's Clothing

Of the latest styles, which he will sell cheap for CASH.

His Stock consists of

Talmas, Over Coats, Frock Coats, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, &c.

Also, a large and varied assortment of

BOY'S CLOTHING,

Fitting sizes, for Youths from 4 to 16 years old.

☞ I will manufacture Pants and Vests and cut for persons wishing it done.

N. B.—I have made arrangements with a House in New York to have Clothing made to order, and those desirous of having their garments manufactured in New York will please call at my store and have their measures taken.

☞ Examine my goods at the Store one door east of J. C. Thomson's Hat and Cap Store, south-west corner of Market Square. A. J. WOODWARD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10. 43-3m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

150 Laborers Wanted

At $1.50 per Day.

THE subscriber wants 150 able-bodied Laborers to work on the Cross Creek Lock and Dam near Fayetteville, for which he will pay $1.50 per day.

Also, wanted 12 good Carpenters, for which the highest price will be paid.

Those wishing employment will apply immediately to Mr. William Gayton, foreman on the work, or to the subscriber who is always at the work.

JONATHAN LESLIE,
Contractor.

Oct. 6. 43-4t

50 OUNCES QUININE.
2000 lbs. PURE WHITE LEAD.
FRESH GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.
SUPERIOR GLUE for Distillers.

For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 13, 1855. 43-2t

COW WANTED.

A FIRST RATE MILCH COW. Apply at this Office.

Oct. 15. 43-

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at the Market House, (if not previously sold, privately,)

The Dwelling House on Person Street, known as the late residence of Martin McPherson, dec'd.

Also, the House and Lot on Mumford Street, occupied by L. W. Levy.

Also, the House and Lot on the corner of Mumford and Robinson Streets, joining the above.

Also, Lot No. 61 in Campbellton.

Also, the Dwelling House and Lot on Haymount, recently occupied by S. F. Dixon.

Persons desiring to purchase any of the above property privately will inquire of

A. M. CAMPBELL.

Oct. 13. 43*2t

Carolinian 1 time.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company, the gentlemen whose names are published herewith, have been appointed Commissioners for receiving SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Capital Stock of said Company, and are authorized to act as such until the further order of the Board. All subscriptions therefore made to them, or either of them, and all receipts given by either of them to subscribers for the FIRST INSTALMENT of $2.50 per share, will be held valid by the Company.

H. W. GUION, President.

Commissioners:

Maj. D. C. McINTYRE, Commissioner at Large.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
ALFRED DOCKERY.
WALTER L. STEELE.
JAMES P. LEAK.
MIAL WALL.
JOHN W. COVINGTON.
WALTER F. LEAK.
R. D. DICKSON.
JOHN GILCHRIST.
THOMAS GIBSON.
J. T. ROPER.
L. W. McLAURIN.

ANSON COUNTY.
W. R. LEAK.
G. W. LITTLE.
G. W. COLE.
W. C. SMITH.
J. C. BENNETT.
PURDIE RICHARDSON.
HUGH A. CRAWFORD.
E. F. LILLY.

ROBESON COUNTY.
R. S. FRENCH.
THOMAS A. NORMENT.
NIELL McNAIR.
ROBERT L. MONROE.

Oct. 6. 43-4w

RAIL ROAD MEETING

At Laurel Hill.

THERE will be a Meeting at Laurel Hill, Richmond County, on Thursday, the 25th inst., for the purpose of getting subscriptions to the W., C. & R. Rail Road. Gen. Dockery and other speakers are expected to be present.

D. C. McINTYRE, Agent.

Oct. 13. 43-2t

DESIRABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, the Farm on which he now resides, consisting of Six Hundred Acres—One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good new Dwelling and all the necessary out houses; the water is good and the location healthy. It is situated in the lower end of Richmond County, two miles from Laurinburgh, where there is a flourishing Male School, and will not be far from the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road.

Persons wishing further information will please call on me on the premises, or address me at Laurinburgh, Richmond County, N. C.

DUNCAN McINTYRE.

Oct. 13. 43*tf

THE LAND OF GOLD, by Hinton

R. Helper, 75 cents, just rec'd by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 12.

MUSIC.

A NEW supply for the Piano Forte, just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 12. 43-

Gunn's Domestic Medicine, or Poor Man's Friend.

A further supply of this Family Medical Books just rec'd by E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 12. 43-

NEW BOOKS.

THE Topographical, Statistical, and Historical GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND, 2 vols.

Also, further supplies of Roget's Thesaurus of English Words; The Hidden Path; Cleve Hall; Light and Darkness, a Story of Fashionable Life; Lorenzo Dow's Works; Bronson's Elocution; The Student's Speaker; Dossey's Choice; Sanders', McGuffey's, Parker's and other School Readers; Bullions' and Smith's English Grammars; Emerson's, Smith's, Davies' and other Arithmetics; and School Books generally.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 12. 43-

VALUABLE LANDS

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE Lands and Plantations known as the Roane and Blue Banks Plantations, are offered for sale. These lands lie only 15 miles above Wilmington, on the Cape Fear River, and extend out to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and are of easy access to one of the best markets in the State of North Carolina. On the North side of the river, there are six hundred acres of the finest River Bottom Land in the State—about fifty acres of which are already cleared, and produce the finest sort of crops. One hundred acres more may be cleared, which is sufficiently elevated above the ordinary height of freshets to save the crops. The lands abound in Oak, Ash, and the finest kind of Cypress Timber.

On the South side of the River is situated the balance of the Lands, estimated at seven thousand five hundred acres, from which three fine settlements may be made. The upper portion, or Blue Banks, contains some two thousand acres or more—of which there are some one hundred and fifty acres now in cultivation, and is well adapted to corn, peas, potatoes and cotton. There is a large quantity of fine land yet to clear, the growth of which is pine, oak, hickory and dog-wood. South of this tract is the Roane Plantation, and adjoining the lowlands mentioned above, containing some two thousand four hundred acres, a small quantity of which is cleared, and considerable more yet to clear.

On this tract all the buildings and improvements are situated, consisting of a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Smoke-house, Corn-crib, Stables, and some fourteen negro houses, all of which are new and comfortable. There is a Turpentine Still and Fixtures, which will be sold with the land, if desired. There are also some eight tasks of Turpentine Boxes, some three tasks of which are old on the land.

The remainder of the lands lie adjoining this tract, and on Hood's Creek, containing some three thousand acres of unimproved Pine Lands, which would make a fine settlement, a portion of them being good farming lands, and on which several fine building lots could be had immediately on the Railroad, suitable for Summer Residences. Persons wishing to purchase such lands, will do well to call and examine the premises before making a location.

DAVID D. ALLEN,
JAS. H. PRITCHETT, } Assignees.

Oct. 13. 43-tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of LADIES' DRESS and GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL, viz:

Muslin DeLanes; Plain and Plaid Merinos; Alpaccas, Bombazines, Black, Plain and Plaid Silks; Talmas and Cloaks; Dress Trimmings, Edgings, Embroidered Collars, Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Bands; a large lot of Hosiery for Ladies, Misses and Children; Kid and Pic Nic Gloves; Woolen Mits for Children; a large assortment of Bonnets, Silk, Satin, Muslin, Straw and Hair; Misses' Hoods; Ladies' Walking Shoes, Gaiters, and white Kid Polka Boots; Misses' Gaiters, Morocco Ties, and Walking Shoes.

FOR GENTLEMEN:—Hats and Caps of every shape and quality; Cravats, Stocks, Merino Vests, Shirts and Collars; a large lot of Clothing, warranted to fit or no sale; Boots and Shoes; Buck and Woolen Gloves; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Table Cloths and Towelings; Bed Ticking; Blankets; Kerseys; Kentucky Jeans; Stripes and Apron Checks; White and Red Flannel; a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Table Covers, Rugs and Carpetings—some very fine; Umbrellas, Traveling Satchels, and Trunks; Port Monaies, Reticules, and a great many other Fancy Articles.

We would be pleased to have persons living in town, and those visiting our place with a view of purchasing goods, to examine our Stock, as we are determined to sell. W. F. & F. F. MOORE.

Oct. 8, 1855. 43tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS Institution is open for the reception of Students this day, Monday, the 15th inst., under the instruction of the following Faculty:

REV. WM. E. PELL, PRINCIPAL.

Mr. J. H. COLTON, A. B., Prof. of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.

Mr. PHILIPPE HENLE', Prof. of Modern Languages and Music.

Mrs. VIRGINIA C. PELL, Assistant in Music.

Miss LAVINIA J. WATT, Assistant in Literary Department.

Mrs. MARGARET E. HORNE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

The course of study will be thorough, both in the preparatory and collegiate departments, and a high grade of scholarship required in order to graduation. The Trustees and Faculty are determined that the School shall stand in the front rank of Southern institutions, in providing for the physical wants and the intellectual and moral improvement of the young ladies committed to their care.

The Scholastic year will embrace 40 weeks, divided into two Sessions of 20 weeks each—the first Session commencing on the 15th inst., and the second on the 3d of March next. Pupils can enter at any time and will be charged from the time of entrance at the following rates:

Board, washing, lights, fuel and Tuition in the English Branches,	$85
Latin, French, or any ancient or modern language, each	10
Music, on the Piano or Guitar, each	20
Drawing, and Painting in water colors	10
" " oil colors	20
Embroidery	5
Use of Piano	3
Tuition in English branches in Collegiate Departm't	15
" " " Preparatory do.	10
Incidentals for day scholars per Session	1

For the accommodation of young ladies in town who wish to study or perfect their knowledge of French, Music, or any particular branch, provision will be made for them to attend recitations at particular hours without being connected with the regular classes.

Payments, one half at the entrance of each Student, and the balance at the end of each Session. Deductions made for absence only in cases of protracted sickness.

For further particulars address the Principal.

WM. E. PELL, Principal.

Fayetteville, Oct. 15, 1855. 40-tf

FOR SALE.

A LARGE and comfortable Dwelling House, with all necessary out houses, on Arch Street and Masonic Square. Also a small House and Lot on Robeson Street, near the Protestant Chuch, recently built. Apply to W. F. MOORE.

Oct. 15, 1855. 43-3t

FAMILY BIBLES.

A LARGE Stock. Also, Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books. E. J. HALE SON.

LOST!

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Charles D. Nixon, one of the Justices for the County of Cumberland, B. Kayton, who makes oath that he has lost or mislaid the following Notes and receipt, viz:

One Note on T. H. Massey, for $40; one Note on W. S. Valentine, dec'd, for $20; one Note on Wm. Cade, for $20; one receipt on A. Kelly of Moore county, for a Note of A. J. Cameron for about $35. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th Oct. 1855.

B. KAYTON.
CHAS. D. NIXON, J. P.

All persons are forewarned against trading for the above described Notes and receipt. B. KAYTON.

Oct. 13. 43-3tpd

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing the greatest ***VARIETY*** ever offered by him. In the above Stock may be found every variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS:

Such as Plain, Brocade and *Moir Antique* SILKS; Plain and Black Watered ditto; Plain, Plaid and Brocade MERINOS; a few very handsome Embroidered Merino ROBES, (something entirely new;) a splendid assortment of the latest styles of Ladies' CLOAKS and TALMAS.

He invites particular attention to his RICH stock of

EMBROIDERIES,

Embroidered Skirts and Evening Dresses; (new style) Head Dresses, &c., &c.

Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes;

Men's, Youths' and Boys'

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Made in the LATEST STYLES and WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.

The above Stock embraces everything called for in the Dry-Goods Line, and will be sold at very low prices. The public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 23, 1855. 39-1mi

A TEACHER WANTED,

IN the Cheraw Male Academy, competent to prepare young men for the S. C. College.

The School is offered at what it will yield, less 5 per cent., to defray expenses, viz: $700, perhaps more.

The Academical year consists of two Sessions of five months each, the first commencing October 1st, and ending the last of Febuary; the second commencing March 1st, and ending last of July.

To a person desirous of forming a permanent connection, the situation is a most desirable one.

Applications, accompanied by testimonials, may be made until the 22d inst., when an election will be held.

ALEX. GREGG,
President of Board of Trustees.

Cheraw, S. C., Oct'r 6. 43-2t

TEACHER.

A YOUNG LADY who has taught some time in the South, and greatly prefers it to the North, would like a situation in a school or family, where she can teach Music, French, Painting, English, &c. For testimonials, terms, &c., apply to Miss L. P., Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Oct. 3, 1855. 41tf

LOST OR MISLAID.

A MEDIUM sized LEPINE GOLD WATCH, with carved back and front, short black guard with steel key, and small piece gold hook. The finder will confer a great favor and be liberally rewarded, by leaving with the subscriber at G. W. Williams & Co's.

P. A. WILEY.

Oct. 3, 1855. 41-3tpd

CANDLES! CANDLES!!

SPERM and Adamantine Candles, just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH.

Oct. 10. 43-2t

TEAS! TEAS!

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be open for the reception of Students on Monday, the 15th inst., under the instruction of a competent Faculty.

The course of study will be thorough, both in the preparatory and collegiate departments, and a high grade of scholarship required in order to graduation. The Trustees and Faculty are determined that the School shall stand in the front rank of Southern institutions, in providing for the physical wants and the intellectual and moral improvement of the young ladies committed to their care.

The Scholastic year will embrace 40 weeks, divided into two Sessions of 20 weeks each—the first Session commencing on the 15th inst., and the second on the 3d of March next. Pupils can enter at any time and will be charged from the time of entrance at the following rates:

Board, washing, lights, fuel and Tuition,	$85
Latin, French, or any ancient or modern language, each	10
Music, on the Piano or Guitar, each	20
Drawing, and Painting in water colors	10
" " oil colors	20
Embroidery	5
Use of Piano	3
Tuition in English branches in Collegiate Departm't	15
" " " Preparatory do.	10
Incidentals for day scholars per Session	1

For the accommodation of young ladies in town who wish to study or perfect their knowledge of French, Music, or any particular branch, provision will be made for them to attend recitations at particular hours without being connected with the regular classes.

Payments, one half at the entrance of each Student, and the balance at the end of each Session. Deductions made for absence only in cases of protracted sickness.

For further particulars address the Principal.

WM. E. PELL, Principal.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1855. 40-tf

C. E. LEETE

HAS just received his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, consisting of

Kerseys, Linseys, Blankets, &c., Boots and Shoes, Saddles and Bridles, Cooper's and Smith's Tools.

—ALSO—

60 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
50 Boxes Tallow Candles,
25 " Adamantine do.
50 Kegs Nails,
Sugar House Syrup,
Crockery, by the Crate,
A choice lot of Cigars,
6 Bbls. old Scuppernong Wine.

In the above Stock may be found most any article in the Staple Dry Goods or Grocery line.

Oct. 1. 40-1m

FALL, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are,
650 pieces Dress DeLains,
French and English Merino,
Plain Merino, real French,
Persian Cloths,
Black and Colored Silks,
Irish Linens, all Flax,
Table Cloths and Napkins,
Carpeting, very cheap,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Kerseys and Linseys,
Silk, Woolen and Cotton Hose,
Ladies' Twisted Silk Mitts,
Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

All of which being purchased by the package for Cash, will be offered at the lowest market price for cash, or on time to paying customers.

Sept. 27, 1855. 39-tf

WANTED,

A GOOD WAGON MAKER to work in my Shop. Such a one by applying soon will find steady employment, and good wages. WM. WATSON.

Sept. 28, 1855. 40tf

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

WE will sell the Steamers "FAIRY," "UNION," and 4-13ths of the Steamer "EVERGREEN," all of which are now on the waters of the Pee Dee and Waccamaw.

Fairy's length, 81 feet 6 inches,
" breadth, 15 " 4 "
" depth, 4 " 2 "

measures 54 and 2-95 tons burthen, was built in the year 1851.

Steamer Union or Eliza's length, 78 feet 6 inches,
" " breadth, 13 " "
" " depth, 4 " 2 "

measures 40 and 32-95 tons burthen, was built in the year 1850,—machinery all new and in complete order.

Steamer Evergreen's length, 121 feet 6 inches,
" " breadth, 22 " "
" " depth, 6 " 5 "

measures 160 and 78-95 tons, and was built in the year 1848,—together with their Lighters, J. R. Blossom, and Republican—one of seven hundred barrels, and the other of nine hundred barrels capacity. Also, two Flats, now on the Cape Fear River—one 650, and the other 550 bbls capacity. Terms will be made easy.

D. D. ALLEN,
JAMES H. PRITCHETT, } Assignees.

Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

S. M. THOMAS

IS Receiving, direct from New York, a large and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Kerseys, Blankets, &c.

To which he would call the attention of the LADIES, his friends, and the Public generally,—to give him a call and examine his Stock before making their purchases. He intends to let the People decide whether they are pretty, or, whether they are CHEAP, when they examine his Stock and hear his prices.

He would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Corner of Market and Gillespie St.,

Sept. 27. 39-tf

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.

Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

BOOKS.

FURTHER supplies of The Great Iron Wheel, by Graves; Orchard's History of the Baptists; Cleveland by Miss Sewell; A Visit to the Camp of Sevastopol; Davies' and Peck's Dictionary of Mathematics; The English Orphans, by Mrs. M. J. Holmes; Pinneo's Primary Grammar; Quackenbos's First Lessons; Interlinear translation of Virgil; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

FURTHER supplies of Adams' New Arithmetic; Smith's do.; Smith's Grammar; Parley's Universal History; Comstock's Philosophy; Peterson's Familiar Science; Mitchell's Primary Geography; Pinco's English Teacher; Andrew's Latin Lexicon; &c., &c., just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

BOOKBINDER,

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.

Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth,*** he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Sept. 29. 40-tf

N. B.—Dr. B. will be absent at the State Fair.

NEW BOOKS.

THE History of the Hen Fever: The Masonic Text Book, by Cross; The Great Iron Wheel, by Graves; Baptist History, by Orchard.

Also, further supply of School Books, Slates, Steel Pens, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

PERSONS PURCHASING RAGS for me will recollect that I have never offered anything for WOOL or SILK Rags, and will allow nothing for them; but will give 2 cents per lb. for all coarse bagging and loose paper separate from the Rags.

D. MURPHY.

Sept. 12, 1855. 35-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are now receiving our Fall Stock, consisting of a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Boy's, Misses and Children's Boots, Gaiters and Shoes, with a large stock of Men's and Boy's Kip and Coarse Brogans.

Also, Calf, Goat, Binding and Lining Skins; Oak tan Ash Leather; Lasts; Sparables; Shoe Thread; Pegs, &c. Which we offer very cheap for Cash, or on time, only to customers who cash their bills when presented.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Sept. 13. 35-6w

E. GLOVER

HAS just received, and in store, his FALL STOCK of

GOODS,

which he is prepared to sell very cheap for Cash, or on short time to those who pay when they promise.

Among his stock can be found,

Watches of all Prices,

from $8 to $150; a good stock of all kinds of Gold Chains; Seals; Keys; Breast Pins; Ear Rings and Finger Rings; Silver Spoons; Silver Forks; Butter Knives; Cake Baskets; Card Baskets; Candlesticks; Snuffers; Trays; &c., &c.

A Good Stock of Military Trimmings.

A fine lot of CLOCKS, and almost every article usually kept in a Jewelry Store, to which he invites the attention of those wishing to purchase.

Strict attention paid to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry. EDWIN GLOVER

Sept. 11, 1855. 35-3m

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1855. 7tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,

HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,	Hats and Caps,
Hardware,	Saddlery and Leather,
Cutlery,	Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,	Ready-made Clothing, and
Agricultural Implements,	Staple Dry Goods.
Boots and Shoes,	

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.

Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,

WE OFFER
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & pow'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbs. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 23. 3-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.—A further supply just received by E. J. HALE SON.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 17. 85-tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Express Steamboat Company was dissolved this day by mutual consent. The books of the concern are placed in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, at D. & W. McLaurin's, who is authorised to settle up and receipt for the same.

JAMES E. METTS,
M. J. RAMSAY,
N. A. RAMSAY.

April 4, 1855. 89-tf

J. G. SMITH,

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,

In the Fayetteville Hotel.

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.

Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE subscriber having received the Agency for the sale of Dr. Frank Williams' Rye Whiskey, informs the public that a supply of the genuine article can always be found at his store on Gillespie street, at wholesale or retail. R. MITCHELL.

Sept. 14. 36-6m

TABLE CUTLERY.

JUST received, a good assortment of IVORY, BONE, HORN and EBONY handle **KNIVES** and **FORKS,** and **CARVERS, of superior quality.** Some with Patent Immovable Handles, all of which will be sold at very small profits.

☞ I will keep my assortment always compiete.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.

Aug. 29, 1855. 31-tf

House Furnishings.

SILVER Plated Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, and Castors. Britannia Candlesticks, Castors, Lamps, Spoons, Tea and Coffee Pots, &c.

A good assortment of WAITERS, 10 to 30 inches.

LAMPS—for Oil, Land and Fluid,—solar and plain; Solar Fluid Lamps, a new article; Oil and Camphine Hanging Lamps.

Tin, Copper and Brass TEA KETTLES.

A great variety of HOUSEKEEPING CONVENIENCES, some of which have not been sold here before.

Ladies' ***Work*** and ***Trarding Baskets,*** a good assortment, and very cheap; superior Scissors.

Together with a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

FANCY and PLAIN, CHINA and GLASS

WARE

than I have ever before offered; with all the

Indispensable Articles

of coarse Wares.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.

Aug. 29. 31-tf

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving large additions in his line, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Watches, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Bracelets; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains, Seals and Keys, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Silver Cups; Silver and Plated Spoons; Silver, Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Silver and Plated Butter Knives; Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Baskets and Candlesticks; Porte Monaies; Fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; Double and Single Barrel Guns; Pistols; Colt's Repeaters; Percussion Caps; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Canes; Hair, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Powder Flasks; Shot Belts; Game Bags; Music Boxes; Accordeons; Flutes; Fifes; Clarionetts; Violins and Strings; Chessmen and Boards; Good Henaming Needles; &c., &c.

W. PRIOR.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., repaired on the usual terms.

Aug. 30. 31-3m

LOOKING GLASSES.

10 CASES, assorted, from 7 x 9 to 15 x 26 inches. Will be sold low; and *safely packed,* by

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.

Aug. 29, 1855. 31-3m

REMOVAL.

S. M. THOMAS has removed from his former stand, near the Dobbin House, Hay street, to the corner of Market and Gillespie street, south-west of the Market House—recently occupied by Mr. S. S. Arey—where he would be happy to have his friends, and all in want of good and cheap Goods, call and examine his Stock, which comprises Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c. S. M. THOMAS.

Aug. 29. 32-tf

Now on hand, 75 CLOCKS, of various patterns. I will sell at very low prices, and warrant them for one year. W. PRIOR.

Aug. 30, 1855. 30-3m

ANDREWS & JESUP,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Belting, &c.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Manufacturers' Articles,

No. 67 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

August 1, 1855. 25tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

SPRING GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store, and is receiving, his SPRING STOCK of GOODS, which he wishes to sell for Cash, Barter, or on Credit.

DISTILLER'S GLUE, a very good article.

1000 SPIRIT BARRELS.—I would be pleased to furnish to Distillers the number of Barrels desired, as I have made arrangements with the best makers. Every Barrel shall be GOOD.

Also, a fine close CARRIAGE, new, Fayetteville make. Warranted.

DEBTORS will please take notice, that I am in want of Money, and they "KNOW SOMETHING,"—that is, I must have it. THO. J. JOHNSON.

April 16. 92-tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1233, covering property amounting to $2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired 851,635 66

Amount now insured	$1,274,717 34
Amount of Premium Notes	316,333 36
" " "expired & cancelled	126,474 03
" " "now on hand	$189,859 33
Increase during last year	$61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 89-100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 89
" for Premiums received	6,103 28
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50
" for Rent	70 00
	$7,283 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00
" "Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00
" "Salaries	1,550 00
" "State Tax	100 00
" "Contingent expenses	875 62
" "Premiums returned	20 65
Balance	$4,346 27
	$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 10
	$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,937 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 13 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Stranglaus & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case,*—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.

May 24, 1855. 4-Y

Use the Magic Impression Paper,

FOR WRITING

WITHOUT PEN OR INK,

Copying Leaves, Plants, Flowers, Pictures, Patterns for Embroidery, Marking Linen Indellible, and MANIFOLD WRITING.

THIS article is absolutely the best portable inkstand in the known world, for a small quantity folded and placed in the pocket, constitutes a travelling inkstand which cannot be broken. No pen is needed, or any stick sharpened to a point, writes as well as the best gold pen in the universe. For drawing, it is indispensable. It is, indeed, the whole art of drawing and painting—taught in one lesson. Any leaf, flower or plant can be transferred to the pages of an album, with a minute and distinct resemblance of nature. With equal facility, pictures and embroidered patterns are taken, and have received the highest eulogiums from the fair sex; and indeed, a more tasteful present for a lady could not be produced.

This Magic Paper will also mark linen, or other articles, so as to remain perfectly indelible. All the washing in the world fails to bring it out. Any child can use it with perfect ease. With this Magic paper, likewise, *one* or *four* copies of every letter written can be secured without any additional labor whatever, making it the cheapest and most convenient article extant. It is used to great advantage by reporters of the public press, telegraphic operators, and hosts of others.

Each package contains four different colors—Black, Blue, Green and Red, with full and printed instructions, for all to use, and will last sufficiently to obtain Five Hundred distinct impressions.

It is put up in beautifully enamelled colored envelopes, with a truthful likeness of the proprietor attached. Each and every package is warranted.

PRICE—$2 per dozen, or five for $1. Single packages 25 cents. Mailed to all parts of the world on the reception of the above prices.

Address, post paid, N. HUBBELL, 167 Broadway, New York.

Opinions of the Press:

Hubbell's Magic Impression Paper.—We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column setting forth the merits of this pleasing and ingenious invention. The cheapness should induce all to give it a trial.—[Phil. Merchant.

It is unsurpassed for neatness and utility, and should meet with the sale it so richly deserves.—[Tribune.

Just what the public have so long desired, and recommends itself to every individual of taste and refinement.—[Jour. & Courier

August 11. 26-3m

JONES'S EQUITY.

VOLUME 1, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855 84-

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.

August 7, 1855. 25tf

Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 14, 1855. 9-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.

April 20, 1855. 95tf

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

4000 ACRES of valuable Farming and Turpentine LAND, with the Turpentine STILL, STORE HOUSE, GOODS, and STAND, known as BEATTY'S BRIDGE, in Bladen county, are offered for sale. The Store and Still will be sold either with or without the land; so that those who wish to engage in Mercantile operations or in distilling Turpentine will do well to apply soon to

BEATTY & BROTHER.

Beatty's Bridge, July 2. 14-tf

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined

Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by J. W. POWERS & CO.

April 19. 93tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

Printing Press for Sale.

THE Subscribers have for sale an Imperial No. 4 Washington Hand Press, 2d hand. It will be sold cheap, deliverable in Petersburg, Va. It is said to be a good Press and in good order.

June 4, 1855. E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW VOLUMES

OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS,

NAMELY,

EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER and LONDON QUARTERLIES, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (monthly,) commence with North British for May, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for July, 1855.

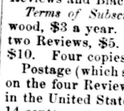
Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid Quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year. Namely, 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood. Address,

L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
54 Gold Street, Corner Fulton, New York.

100,000 COPIES!!

Steamboat Disasters on the Western Waters, and Steamboat Directory.



THE Undersigned have now in course of preparation a new **STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY,** which will be issued in October next; the book will contain over two hundred pages, illustrated in the best style, and neatly bound in a durable manner. IT WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING BOOKS EVER PUBLISHED, and will be a book that will be interesting to all classes of people. The STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY will contain a complete list and description of all the Steamboats now afloat in the Western and Southern waters. The length, model, speed, power and tonnage of each boat, where and by whom built, the name of the boat, with the trade she is in. Also, the names of Captains and officers, her age, &c., &c. The Directory will contain a History of Steamboats and Steamboating on the Western waters, since the application of steam: also, a sketch of the first boat built for the Ohio River, with the name of the builder, commander and owner.

The **RIVER DIRECTORY** will contain a list and description of all the *Steamboat Disasters* that have occurred on the *Western and Southern Waters,* beautifully illustrated, with a *List of all those who have perished by their burning, sinking and exploding,* on the Western and Southern waters. The Directory will contain Maps of the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, White, Red, Ouachita, Yazoo, and other Rivers, with the Towns and Cities laid down, with correct distances: also, many other River and Commercial items of interest to the people at large. The book will contain the cards of the various U. S. Mail Boats, with the trade they are in, &c., &c. The Directory will also contain a complete list of all the responsible Steamboat Licensed Officers, their places of residence, &c., &c.: the new Steamboat Law, its requirements, with comments, showing wherein it *benefits* the *incompetent officer,* and *injures* the *competent officer,* &c., &c., and all the important U. S. Supreme Court Steamboat Decisions up to this date; the Rates and important Commercial Privileges, Bills of Lading, important Decisions of the various U. S. Courts in regard to Freights, Lost and Damaged, &c., &c.; with many other things of interest.

The Directory will be illustrated in the best style, and printed in the best manner. The author has for six years been gathering together all the facts and items in regard to the numerous steamboat disasters on the Western and Southern waters, and now intends publishing them in book form. The price of the work will be put at the low sum of One Dollar. Ten thousand copies will be issued for the boatmen; all others desirous of subscribing, will have to do so at once, as none will be printed unless ordered in advance. The work is destined to have a circulation of over EIGHTY THOUSAND copies, as the publishers are receiving large numbers of subscribers, per mail, from all parts of the country, *daily.* Some of the oldest boatmen, as well as most scientific men of the times, are contributors to the Steamboat Directory.

The Directory will be issued in October, and will be an ornament to the parlor as well as steamboat. By remitting One Dollar (post paid,) you will receive a copy of the above work.

All communications and letters should be addressed to JAMES T. LLOYD & CO.,

Post Office Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

July 20. 19-

GILMOR HOUSE,

MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the GILMOR HOUSE is now open for the reception of guests.

J. MILDEBERGER SMITH,
Proprietor.
W. S. WARNER, (late of the St Nicholas Hotel,
Superintendent.

Oct. 1, 1855. 42-3m

SAMPSON Co., N. C., Oct. 3, 1855.

THE public is hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting a fellow named FREDERICK MANUEL. Manuel has made an attempt to commit rape, and is now a fugitive from justice. Said Manuel is a bright Mulatto, common size, speaks quick when spoken to, has a very mean saucy look. He is now lurking about this County or he may be trying to escape to another State. The public should be on their guard wherever he may go, as he has been guilty of many mean and vicious acts before.

42-3pd

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages, will find employation, with a liberal salary, on application to Messrs. Smith and Brother, 26 miles north of Fayetteville, by letter addressed to Averasborough.

Oct. 3, 1855. 42-3t

FOR SALE.

85 ACRES of LAND, joining the lands of the on the South side of Mallett's pond.

J. C. HOOPER.

Sept. 28, 1855. 40-3m

1335 ACRES OF LAND for Sale

IN ROBESON COUNTY,

2 miles from Rennaldsville P. O.

APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises. M. McBRYDE.

August 5. 34-tf

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Merchants in the surrounding Counties, that he has now in Store the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of

HARDWARE,

ever opened in Fayetteville, consisting of

TABLE CUTLERY,

RAZORS, SHEARS, SCISSORS,

BUTCHER, COOK, AND SHOE KNIVES.

POCKET CUTLERY

from the most celebrated Manufacturers.

Hand, Panel, Back, Web, Compass, Meat and Felloe

SAWS:

CAST, GERMAN, AND BLISTER *STEEL;*

FILES

from the celebrated "Cyclops" Works, Sheffield.

A large stock of William & Samuel Batchelor's Files, Chisels, Plane Irons, Adzes, Drawing Knives, &c.

The Birmingham department contains a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED STOCK of

LOCKS,

of ALL KINDS, and in every variety of mounting

ANVILS

of Wilkinson's, and Wright's make; Bright Flower Cotter Key and solid Box ***VICES;*** Hand and Sledge ***HAMMERS;*** Trace, Log, Fifth, Tongue, Breast, Halter Tug, Lock, Back, Dog and Coil ***CHAINS;*** Weeding, Hilling and Grubbing ***HOES.***

Guns, Pistols and Sporting Implements

Colt's and Allen's Revolvers.

A large assortment of NAILS and CASTINGS

Bench and Fancy PLANES of all kinds.

Smiths' Bellows; Farrier's Hammers, and Horse Nails

Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards; Coffee Mills

Stocks and Dies, Screw Plates; Steelyards;

Patent Balances; Counter and Tea Scales;

Cross Cut and ***Mill SAWS.***

A large assortment of Long and D Handle SHOVELS and SPADES, of Ames', Rowland's, Thomas', and Perkins' manufacture.

Collins', Mann's and Stewart's ***AXES.***

I have also in Store, a complete assortment of

COACH GOODS;

Springs, and Axles; Dash and Top Leather; Enamelled Canvass; Hubs; Spokes; Bent Felloes; Lace; Damask; Ornaments; Trimmer's Tools, &c., &c.

I have also increased my stock of HARNESS MOUNTING; and have a large stock of Hames, Pad Trees, Bitts, Stirrups, Buckles, &c., of various patterns—japanned, plated, and full silvered.

All of which are offered at such prices as will convince Merchants, that Goods can be bought at Wholesale as LOW in Fayetteville as in the Northern Cities.

An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited

WILLIAM BOOTH.

East End of Dobbin House Building.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 34*6w

Real & Personal Estate at Public Sale.

ON Thursday the 25th October next, we shall expose to sale, at the residence of D. E. Grantham, known as the Draughon's Cross oRads, one lot of Land, Store House, Dwelling, and Still Yard; one Tract of Land, 136 Acres; 3 Negroes; one Turpentine Still and Fixtures; one Wagon and Four Mules; one Stud Horse, Bridle and Saddle; one Horse and Buggy; and many other articles too tedious to mention, assigned to us for certain purposes. Terms at sale.

KILBA LASSITER,